

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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England	July 15	Hankow	Aug. 25
San Francisco	26	Yokohama	18
Hongkong	Aug. 20	Nagasaki	22
Tientsin	25	Foochow	26

Shanghai mail advices of the 12th of July were received in London on the 21st of Aug.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, AUG. 29, 1898.

“NEW CHINA.”

THE article with the above heading by Mr. Taw Sien Ko, M.R.A.S., in the July issue of the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review* is no doubt intended to be a hopeful one, but to anyone who knows the facts of what China is, and is not led away by dreams of what China might be, it is depressing. The motto, from Confucius, is excellent: “To acknowledge one's incapacity is the way to be soon prepared to teach others; for from the moment that a man is no longer full of himself, nor puffed up with empty pride, whatever good he learns in the morning he practises before night.”

In order to make clear what we mean by saying that Mr. Taw's paper is depressing rather than hopeful, we may as well begin by giving a short summary of it. Mr. Taw, we understand, is a Chinese emigrant to Burma where he is a member of the British Civil Service, so that his knowledge of what is going on in China is to a certain extent second-hand. “China,” he begins, “is like a revived mastodon dazed by the glare of the 19th century.” It is an unhappy simile. He goes on to touch on the achievements of the Chinese in the past, and says: “If only they can have peace for a decade or two, hopes may be entertained that they will be able to shake off some of the fetters of conservatism with which they are now so tightly bound.” It is the magnitude of that “if” that is the trouble.

China, says Mr. Taw, is a self-contained country, and that is why she was exclusive; “she needed no intercourse with other countries for the exchange either of art or commerce.” He ignores the fact that hundreds of years ago Chinese junks from Canton traded with all the ports of southern Asia as far west as the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. For Mr. Taw Chinese foreign commerce began with the advent of the modern European Powers, and he allows that it has benefited Chinese even more than foreigners, and looks forward to great prosperity following the recent opening of the internal waterways and a port in Hunan. He notices with admiration the notable article published in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* in 1887, over the signature of Marquis Tseng, “China: the Sleep and the Awakening,” and says:—

Circumstances, however, have altered very much since the time of the Marquis. China is no longer an independent Power respected by foreign nations, but a *quantité négligeable* to be buffeted about and treated with contumely and humiliation. Russia, France, and Austria on the one hand form a coalition to rival that formed by England, Germany, Japan, and the United States on the other. China's continued existence is due to the conflict of interests of these Powers, and to her being an excellent market for the produce of European, American, and Japanese workmen. Indeed, had it not been for the recent pronouncement by England of the Monroe doctrine on behalf of China, no one could say what would have become of that ancient empire during the last few months.

After noticing how the Chino-Japanese war brought England and Russia face to face in China, Mr. Taw surprises us by saying: “Having passed *comparatively scatheless* (the italics are ours) through the diplomatic throes during the period subsequent to the war with Japan, China may be said to have had a new birth and may be spoken of now as ‘New China.’” We should rather say that she is still dying and is an unconscionably long time about it. It is necessary for her, Mr. Taw says, to put her house in order. “Unless her domestic administration is sound, unless she rules a prosperous and contented people, and unless she controls a full treasury and commands a high credit, her disruption or subjection to foreign sway must ensue as certainly as the night follows the day.” He writes as if there were a possibility of China's having in the near future a sound domestic administration, a prosperous and contented people, a full treasury, and a high credit. We

know that there is no chance of her achieving under the present régime any of these essentials to independence, and we are depressed because we feel that Mr. Taw is right in saying that the inevitable alternatives are disruption and subjection to foreign sway. He does not regard foreign sway over China with complacency; the social differences are too great. He forgets how readily his countrymen tolerate and thrive under British rule in the Straits.

He suggests among necessary reforms—he is going a little too fast when he says that the internal revenues of the Liangkang and Chékiang are already under the management of Sir Robert Hart—that the provincial authorities generally shall avail themselves of the assistance of the Foreign Customs in adopting other reforms in addition to those that are purely fiscal; that the Inspector-General shall spend six months out of every year in Shanghai, where he shall initiate legislation relating to commerce and shipping, and create a Legislative Council which “would afford an object-lesson to the Chinese Government as to the manner and method of making laws and regulations for the Empire.” We cannot say that that the legislation that has emanated recently from the Inspectorate-General makes us very much enamoured of this suggestion. China requires a Code: “Legislators like Macaulay, Maine, and Stephen, who revolutionised the law of India and introduced into it scientific, liberal, and philosophical principles coupled with perspicacity, precision, and terseness of language, would be able to confer upon China greater good than a Gordon, Tseng Kuo-fan, Tso Tsung-tang, or Li Hung-chang in the arena of war, politics, or diplomacy. The law most wanted, says Mr. Taw, is one to restrain the Press, for “at Shanghai and elsewhere there are Chinese newspapers whose Editors are so ignorant of the noble character of their profession as to blackmail mandarins and respectable merchants for refraining from publishing things derogatory to their reputation.”

Mr. Taw is anxious to see the Central Government strengthened, and the contributions from the Provincial Governments to Peking settled on a more certain basis. China should borrow the services of experienced Indian officials to do this—but why does he here throw over the Foreign Customs?—or at least send a Commission to India to study her administrative methods. “In the construction of works of public utility like roads, telegraphs, railways, and irrigation works, India presents an unrivalled field of observation. The question of controlling the vagaries of the Huang Ho. . . can only be solved by engaging the services of Indian engineers or by applying Indian methods.” There are engineering works, however, existing at the present day in China which bear comparison with anything

that has been done in India; and there are Chinese engineers who could control the Yellow River, if it did not pay the provincial authorities better to keep it uncontrolled.

One more paragraph and we must leave Mr. Taw's article:—

The salvation of China and her continued existence as an independent nation depend upon the immediate reformation, above all, of her legislative and financial methods of administration, and upon the manner in which the virile intelligence and collective wisdom of the nation, as represented by the new-born Press, guide the policy of the Government and help it in its onerous work of administration. Unless a sentiment of honour, patriotism, good sense, and moderation are manifested both by Mandarins and newspaper Editors and writers of books, the future of China cannot but be a gloomy one, and her well-wishers cannot but be filled with anxious forebodings.

That is, the Salvation of China depends upon an impossibility. The Emperor seems really to be anxious for reform, but it is evident from the tone of his own recent decrees that his officials, from the Viceroy down, care nothing for his fulminations. They appear to regard him as “a young man in a hurry” who must be allowed to amuse himself with promulgating edicts to which they need not pay any attention. The depressing thing is that even those who know China best and are most anxious to see her get on her legs again can see in all the eighteen provinces no material with which an honest and capable administration can be constructed, if it were possible to overthrow the mass of corruption under which the life of China is being smothered. The present mandarins do not want reforms; they are quite content to fill their own pockets with any money they can pick up, and will sell their country “if sufficient inducement offers;” nor do we see how they are to be displaced or where an honest set of officials is to be found to succeed them.

Summary of News.

THE English mail of the 22nd of July arrived here on the 23rd inst. by the P. & O. steamer *Sutlej*.

THE German mail of the 25th of July arrived here on the 27th inst. by the N.-D.L. steamer *Preussen*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow morning for Europe by the P. & O. steamer *Chusan*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY EXCLUSIVELY TO THE “NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

London, 22nd August.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF RHODES.

The Cape Elections are going against Mr. Rhodes' Party, and it is anticipated that the Afrikaner Bond will secure a majority of five.

A RETURN IN TRIUMPH.

Admiral Sampson's fleet has arrived at New York where it met with a splendid reception.

London, 23rd August.

THE UNREST IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Owing to troubles in Austrian Galicia, trial by jury has been suspended in several districts.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

The army transport under the command of Colonel Martin has reached the camp at Makawiyeh, four days' march above Atbara. The march was trying, the country being deserted.

London, 24th August.

GETTING NEARER THE ENEMY IN THE SOUDAN.

The Sirdar's Army is within forty-five miles of Omdurman.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

There are indications that President McKinley favours the retention of the island of Luzon (of which Manila is the capital) only, but nothing has yet been definitely settled.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA TO BE RECALLED.

Twelve hundred more troops left San Francisco on Monday for Manila, but a fast steamer has been dispatched to recall them.

THE INEVITABLE COURSE OF EVENTS.

A large increase in the U. S. Navy is contemplated.

London, 25th August.

THE WAVERING LOYALTY OF JAMAICA.

The West Indies are wholly dissatisfied with the Imperial assistance offered, and Jamaica is preparing a plebiscite on the question of petitioning Great Britain to sanction the annexation of the island to the United States.

RHODES IS TRIUMPHANT IN NAMAQUALAND.

Mr. Rhodes has been elected by an overwhelming majority for Namaqualand.

BUT THE AFRIKANDER BOND HAS A MAJORITY.

The success of the Afrikaner Bond is regarded as being assured.

OWING TO THE PREMIER'S MISTAKEN TACTICS.

The *Times* blames the Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Premier, for making British supremacy his battle-cry.

RENEWED FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

The Russian crops have again failed, and a partial famine in the winter is certain.

London, 26th August.

AN IMPORTANT DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Sir H. Naylor Leland, Liberal, has been elected member of Parliament for Southport, replacing the Right Hon. G. N. Curzon who has resigned, defeating the Conservative candidate by 272 votes.

The result is ascribed partly to the defection of a section of the Unionists, and partly to disapproval of the Government's Chinese policy.

DEPARTURE OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Lord Charles Beresford has started for China.

A WELL-DESERVED SUCCESS.

Yorkshire is now secure of the Cricket Championship.

London, 27th August.

A PAINFUL MEETING.

The Spanish Cortes have been convoked to meet on the 5th of September.

RUMOURED LOSS OF A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.

It is rumoured in Paris that the French iron-clad *Bruix* has foundered in the Indian Ocean, but nothing official is known.

[The *Bruix* is an armoured vessel of 4,754 tons' displacement, and 9,049 ind. horse-power, steaming 18.3 knots. She is armed with 22 guns, was built at Rochefort in 1894, and cost £409,622—Ed. N.-C. Daily News.]

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE WEAKENING.

The Welsh coal strikers have withdrawn their original demands and are to meet the masters to-day, when a settlement is probable.

London, 29th August.

THE RUMOURED LOSS OF THE BRUIX.

Reuter telegraphs this morning that the rumour of the loss of the French ironclad *Bruix* is untrue.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hongkong, 24th August.

MANILA NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER MONITOR.

The U. S. S. *Monadnock* arrived at Manila from San Francisco on the 16th instant.

AGUINALDO'S DEMANDS.

There is some trouble between Aguinaldo and the Americans. Aguinaldo objects to any Spanish officials retaining office, and demands the appointment of natives or Americans only.

He expects the United States to hold only Manila and asks them to evacuate Cavite entirely. General Merritt is inclined to concede this point only if it is consistent with the U. S. Government's plans.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DOCK COMPANY.

The U. S. men-of-war that have been engaged at Manila are to dock in Hongkong.

The Director of Sicawei Observatory reports:—Monday, 22nd August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 21st.*—High pressures over Japan, Corea, Mongolia, and Manchuria. There seems to be a depression to the N. of Luzon. The autumnal system of the barometric pressure

and wind begins to settle. *State on the morning of the 22nd.*—The barometer is still high, but it falls slowly at Shanghai. *Probabilities, 5.30 p.m.*—The depression that is still advancing towards Formosa from the S.E. is likely to give rise to a typhoon. Unsettled weather, liable to showers. Very variable winds, both as to force and direction, along the whole coast.—Tuesday, 23rd August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 22nd.*—The depression of the Pacific (of an unknown importance) is still approaching Formosa. Cloudy but fine weather at Shanghai. *State on the morning of the 23rd.*—Fine weather. Pressure above the average. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—The typhoon of the Pacific has continued to rise slowly to the E. of Formosa, and it seems likely to pursue its course towards the N. or N.W. The coast of China to the N. of the Channel is then threatened. Rather fine weather. Winds between E. and N. over the N. coast; W. to S.W. breezes in the Formosa Channel, and rough or even stormy weather between Formosa and Japan.—Wednesday, 24th August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 23rd.*—The high pressures of Siberia are spreading gradually over Mongolia, Manchuria, and the N. of China and tend to upset the monsoon. The typhoon is moving slowly towards the N. to the E. of Formosa. The high pressures of China may force it to recurve towards the N.E. over the Pacific. Fine weather at Shanghai. *State on the morning of the 24th.*—Fine, calm, and warm weather. The barometer lies in the neighbourhood of the average and is still falling.—*Probabilities, 5.30 p.m.*—The typhoon is likely to pass to the S. of the Loochoo Islands and to move away towards the E.N.E. The observations at hand do not indicate whether there is a second centre. The high pressures which are still spreading in the N. will tend to settle northerly winds over the N. coast; variable breezes in the S.—Thursday, 25th August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 24th.*—The typhoon seems to move away over the Pacific towards the N.E. The high pressures have spread over Manchuria and the sea of Japan. Fine and warm weather at Shanghai. The monsoon tends to change along the whole coast. *State on the morning of the 25th.*—Normal pressure. Calm, fine, and warm weather. N.E. breezes at the mouth of the Yangtze. *Probabilities, 5.30 p.m.*—The typhoon will continue to move away to the S. of Japan in a N.E. direction. Winds from the N.E. quadrant will prevail along the whole coast. Fine weather.—Friday, 26th August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 25th.*—The typhoon continues its way towards the N.E. to the S. of Japan, approaching Kochi in the evening. The pressure continues to rise over Manchuria and Saghalien. Fine weather at Shanghai, interrupted by a shower towards 2.30 p.m. *State on the morning of the 26th.*—Normal pressure. The wind shifts to the North and the autumnal system asserts itself more and more.—*Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—A second typhoon is rising over the Pacific to the S.E. of the Loochoo Islands. The high pressures which have spread over the S.E. of Japan after the passage of the first centre may compel the new centre to incline towards the N.W. and the Eastern Sea. Fine weather at Shanghai. N.W. to N.E. monsoon, liable to freshen considerably as the typhoon advances towards the N.W. of Japan.—Saturday, 27th August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 26th.*—The centre of depression reported yesterday to the S.E. of the Loochoos approaches Naha, with a tendency to incline towards the N.W. Fine weather at Shanghai, and breezes from the N. quadrant along the coast to the N. of the Formosa Channel.—*State on the morning of the 27th.*—The weather becomes overcast; and the wind from the N. freshens. Normal pressure.—

Sunday, 28th August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 27th.*—The typhoon passes over the Loochoos (whose communications are interrupted, as well as those of the Miao-Sima group), and seems likely to incline towards the N. We cannot yet say if a secondary centre has detached itself to advance towards the coast of China.—*State on the morning of the 28th.*—Overcast weather. Strong N.E. winds. The barometer falls slightly, but remains near the mean. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—The northern part of the typhoon which has advanced to the S.W. of Japan (Oshima, S. wind, force 10; has been filled up by the high pressures spreading down to Nagasaki. The same pressures have driven back the southern part of the typhoon, forcing it to take the shape of an elliptical depression which will soon land on the coast of China to the N. of the Formosa Channel. Unsettled and showery weather. Bad weather and gale from the E. quadrant out at sea between China, Formosa, and Japan. Southerly winds in the S.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1898.				
	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.
				in inches.
Aug. 22	77.2	...	86.6	...
" 23	78.3	...	86.1	...
" 24	77.7	...	87.6	...
" 25	78.4	...	87.9	...
" 26	77.0	...	90.1	...
" 27	74.9	...	88.1	0.05
" 28	79.5	...	87.0	0.07

1897.				
	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.
				in inches.
Aug. 22	78.5	...	88.8	...
" 23	78.4	...	91.0	...
" 24	78.8	...	94.5	...
" 25	81.2	...	96.0	...
" 26	82.3	...	96.4	...
" 27	80.5	...	95.5	2.10
" 28	75.0	...	90.2	0.32

MR. WAKEFIELD of the Customs has been transferred to Seoul as Secretary to Mr. McLeavy Brown.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR has arrived at Weihaiwei with the squadron that was at Nagasaki on Monday last.

THE *Preussen* on Saturday brought Consul-General Dr. Knappe, with his family. Dr. Knappe is to have charge of the German Consulate-General here during Dr. Stuebel's absence on leave.

THE Vice-Consul for the Netherlands requests us to state that he will be at home (35, Quinsan Road) on Wednesday, the 31st inst., from 6 to 8 p.m. for all who wish to offer congratulations on the occasion of the coming of age of her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

It will be learnt with general satisfaction that Mr. J. P. Donovan received on Wednesday from Mr. Herbert J. Gladstone, M.P., a letter of thanks for his address on the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone which appeared in our columns.

THE Shanghai Woosung Railway will be opened to traffic on Thursday, the 1st prox.

THE prospectus has been issued of a new Company, the local Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, and Refrigeration Co., Ltd., of which Messrs. Greaves & Co. are the General Managers, and the capital is £15,000. It has only needed the experience of this summer to demonstrate the necessity for such a Company, and we cannot doubt that, with the new and modern machinery the Company proposes to acquire, it will be a great commercial success, as well as a great blessing to this warm corner of the world.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Dramatic Club on Tuesday afternoon, which was not open to reporters, the outgoing Committee were re-elected en bloc.

If it had not been for the Glee-party who sang excellently well the programme we published on Saturday and were repeatedly encored, the visitors to the Public Garden on Saturday evening would have been very seriously disappointed, for though there was no rain between a quarter past eight and eleven, the members of the Band folded their tents, like the Arabs, at half-past eight and silently stole away. This was not playing the game.

We regret to state that the 11-year old son of Mr. Manning, who was bitten by a mad dog at Yangtsepo on the 2nd inst., died on Friday morning at Nagasaki, where he had been taken for treatment at the Pasteur Institute. We are sure that everyone will sympathise with the bereaved parents in their affliction. This makes the second death from the effects of the bite of the same dog, a native boy who was bitten having died on Monday last.

THE CLUB v. E-wo polo match played on Saturday proved one of the best that has yet been played. It was fast and furious, and a great improvement was noticeable in the play. The sides were as follows:—

THE CLUB.

Mr. Hearson	(No. 1.)
" Burkill	" 2.
" G. Dallas	" 3.
" Campbell	(Back.)

E-WO.

Mr. Watts	(No. 1.)
" Cruikshank	" 2.
" Patterson	" 3.
" Landale	(Back.)

Mr. Souter was prevented from playing through indisposition, but Mr. Campbell filled the vacancy. The result of the match was a win for E-wo by 3 goals against 2; the three all being scored by Mr. Cruikshank; the two, one by Mr. Burkill and the other by Mr. Hearson.—*Sport & Gossip.*

A FIRE broke out at about a quarter to three on Thursday morning in a native restaurant in the Foochow Road, between Shantung and Shanse Roads. The services of the Fire Brigade were requisitioned and they were promptly in attendance, but in spite of their efforts the flames rapidly spread to the adjoining premises, and in the end seven buildings, Nos. M. 452 to M. 457, were gutted. The amount of the damage is estimated at Tls. 38,000, of which Tls. 26,000 is covered by insurance, the following offices being concerned to the amounts named:—Hongkong Fire, Tls. 3,500; Lancashire, Tls. 3,500, both total losses; Hongkong Fire, Tls. 7,000, London and Lancashire, Tls. 5,000; the estimated loss on these two is 20 per cent; and Magdeburg Fire, Tls. 2,000, loss estimated at 15 per cent. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire had a line of Tls. 3,500 on the buildings, and there are a few small policies particulars of which could not be learned. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, and the police have not yet been able to find the manager of the premises in which the fire broke out.

On the return journey in Saturday's yacht race the *Lorna* was struck by a squall and capsized near the Japanese cruiser, throwing the crew of three and her skipper, Capt. J. P. Roberts, into the water. The *Pingching* sent a boat to them and with the assistance of two launches took the boat in tow to shallow water, where she was bailed out and towed back to her moorings. The damage done to the boat appears to be very slight, only a little of the planking on the starboard side near the stern being stove in.

In its quality of *gobemouches* the *Echo de Chine* is really delightful. It attributes the desire of Jamaica to hoist the Stars and Stripes to a deep-laid design against France. England is going to give up her West Indian possessions to the States and get the Philippines in exchange, and this

is to be used as a precedent to make France give up to the States her West Indian possessions, and get nothing in exchange.

The simple facts of the case are that owing to the excessive cheapness of bounty-encouraged sugar in England, the Jamaica sugar-growers cannot get a profit any longer. England has agreed to make them a grant-in-aid, but they find it insufficient. A great part of their trade is with the United States, but it is hampered by the U. S. tariff. If they can get annexed to the States, their products will go in duty-free. Hence their desire; it is dollars and cents; there is no patriotism and no deep-laid scheme to despoil France in it.

We understand that if there is any trouble over the capture of Manila being subsequent to the signing of the Peace Protocol, the blame will be with General Merritt. The fleet were all ready some days before the actual capture, but day after day General Merritt put it off after the ships had steam up. Only four ships took part in the bombardment at which care was taken not to do any real damage. During this comedy the French and German men-of-war went over to the north of the harbour, but the English and Japanese anchored amid the American transports.

The entertainment at the Zee Gardens on Tuesday night was rather good in its way, and with a little more attention to stage management and details, the performances would be well worth seeing. The indoor entertainment consisted of conjuring, interspersed with graphophone selections, the whole being enlivened by the sweet strains of "In the Sweet By-and-By" rendered in several varieties of time on the organette. The fireworks in the Gardens, however, were really very good, in fact as good as any Chinese fireworks we have ever seen. Another performance will be given on Friday evening.

Two conspicuous tandem bicycle riders were softly gliding along Nanking Road a little after dark on Thursday evening, when an unlucky native who happened to be crossing the street, without noticing the approach of the machine, was knocked down, causing the riders to come to a sudden halt. Of course, the native as usual was to blame for allowing himself to be knocked down, and he was immediately taken to the Louza Police Station.

A RESIDENT here met with rather a curious experience on Monday evening. While riding in a 'ricsha an insect flew into his ear and refused to be dislodged. He went at once to a doctor, who could see nothing in the ear, but on syringing a large moth was washed out. The doctor to whom he went said he had never seen or heard of an insect of a such a size getting into a person's ear, and described it as one of the most curious accidents that had ever come to his notice.

The latest Bunder is that the Committee of the Shanghai Club propose to divide off the Bar, which is 40 feet in length, as follows:—12 feet for the Quartier Latin, 12 feet for the Hanse Burghers, 12 feet for the Slavonic Element, and what is left for the English-speaking races. Of course, it is an international club.

H.E. CHUANG, the newly appointed *Hop-po*, or Customs Taotai, at Canton, leaves here on Tuesday morning by the *Kwanglee* for his post.

The death is reported at Kiukiang of Mr. Huang, for a number of years manager of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., at that port. The late manager was a native of Canton and one of the most popular merchants in Kiukiang.

It is stated, on very reliable authority, that an agreement has been concluded between the French and Chinese Governments whereby the former are to be allowed to use the docks and arsenal at Foochow for the purpose of carrying out repairs to the ships of their fleet.

The death is reported on the 25th inst. at Soochow of the Provincial Treasurer-designate of Fukien, H.E. Wu Cheng-lu, who had been for the last two years the Provincial Judge of this province. The deceased official is said to have died of cholera. He was a very intelligent official and a strong partisan of the Reform Association.

It is reported from Tientsin that the Viceroy Jung Lu, finding the duties of his post too onerous for a single person to attend to thoroughly, has recently sent a memorial to the Throne asking that Yuan Shih-kai, ex-Resident at Seoul, now Provincial Judge of Chihli, be appointed to assist him in the capacity of Assistant Imperial High Commissioner of the Peiyang.

An Imperial edict of the 21st inst. appoints Tseng Kuang-han—Earl Tseng, who was made Vice-Director of the Imperial Clan Court last July—acting Vice-President of the Board of Rites. Earl Tseng or, as he is sometimes styled, Earl of Wei-yi, is grandson of the late first Earl Tseng Kuo-chuan, who was a younger brother of the late first Marquis Tseng Kuo-fan, and a few years ago Viceroy at Nanking.

The *Sinwén-pao* states that it is rumoured at Soochow amongst the mandarins there that H.E. Liu Kun-yi, the Viceroy of the Kiangsu provinces, is intending to get permission to resign his post on the score of prolonged ill-health, in which case H.E. Viceroy Chang will come over to Nanking, his post of Viceroy of the Hukwang provinces being given to Tā Shou, Governor-designate of this province.

A WUCHANG dispatch states that the first consignment of 2,000 Mauser rifles, made at the small arms factory of the Hanyang Iron Works, and four rapid-fire field pieces, made at the gun foundry of the same works, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition were recently sent from Hanyang by the Viceroy Chang for the use of the Peking Field Force. This corps of 15,000 men and the Imperial Guards were ordered by special Imperial edict to be entirely re-armed with modern weapons of precision, immediately after a review of these corps before T.M. the Emperor and Empress-Dowager last May.

A PEKING despatch states that a Censor has memorialised the Throne to open the whole maritime and Yangtze riverine ports of the Empire to international commerce, in order to prevent once for all further encroachments on the integrity of the Empire, by the applications of foreign powers for naval bases, etc., and that the Emperor has ordered the Tsungli Yamen and the High Imperial Commissioners of the Peiyang and Nanyang Administrations to consult with the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces concerned on the question for report to the Throne.

The newly-appointed Provincial Judge of Kiangsu, Lu Yuan-ting, being required by law to go up to Peking to give thanks for his appointment, the Governor of this province has appointed Chu Chih-ching (formerly Director of Likin in Shanghai) to be Acting Judge. H.E. Wu Cheng-lu the former Provincial Judge, now promoted Provincial Treasurer of Fukien, also leaves Soochow with the above-named Lu Yuan-ting for Peking in a few days, before going down to Foochow to take up his new appointment.

ACCORDING to an Imperial edict of the 22nd instant it is intended to open schools of Chinese and foreign languages, attached to the Chinese legations abroad for the benefit of the sons of Chinese residents doing business in the countries to which the legations are accredited. The idea is to educate young Chinese staying or born abroad in the literature of their own country, and give the more brilliant ones a chance of serving their country when their

education in foreign countries shall have been completed. It is to be hoped that the Government will not treat these young men as shabbily and scurvily as those educated some years ago abroad were treated, owing to a fear that the returned students "knew too much and were therefore more foreign than Chinese."

An Imperial edict of the 21st instant restores to Tê Hsin, ex-Governor of Kiangsi, his former rank of brevet premier button and peacock's feather, with an additional title of brevet Provincial Treasurer, and appoints him Joint Commissioner of Mines in Fêngtien province (Western Manchuria) with Kuei Tu, a Hanlin Compiler of the second class. It will be remembered that Tê Hsin, when Governor of Kiangsi, about three years ago, was cashiered and dismissed owing to denunciations made against him of favoritism and nepotism by a Censor. It is now stated from Peking that the ex-Governor asked permission of the Tsungli Yamén to open certain mines in Fêngtien, recently, giving Tls. 200,000 guarantee for the job, with the special object of getting himself noticed by the Throne. He has evidently succeeded.

It is reported from Canton that the Imperial troops sent to Kuangsi to suppress the rebellion in that province have been badly defeated in a recent engagement with the rebels, in consequence of which the former have all retreated within a few miles from the city of Wuchou. It will be remembered that several bodies of rebels had been driven into the hills surrounding Wuchou and Yülin, which caused the Kuangtung Viceroy to report to the Throne that the rebellion had been crushed; but apparently the rebels have received reinforcements so far as to enable them to drive back the Imperialists into the plains again.

The *Universal Gazette* (formerly the *Daily Chinese Progress*) states that according to Palace reports their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager will leave Peking and Eho Park, respectively, for the Southern Hunting Parks on the 13th of October next, where they will see the annual combined grand review of Manchu troops (Imperial Guards, and Peking Field Force) and Chinese Metropolitan regiments, which will last about four days. Then their Majesties will take the Imperial train at Machiapu, outside the Yunting-gate of Peking, at noon on the 17th for Tientsin—as already noted in these columns—where an improvised Palace is being now prepared for the Imperial tourists at Haikuangszze, or the Western Arsenal, about a couple of miles behind the British Settlement at Tientsin.

REPORTS have been received from Newchwang that the Russians are trying to compel the owners of land in that port and the cities of Haicheng and Kaiping to sell land at ridiculously low prices—not even one-half of the usual market quotations—and that, in consequence, the people are on the point of rebellion. This will be just what the Russians wish, as it will afford them the pretext of accomplishing military occupation of the places they desire to possess. It is to be hoped that the inhabitants of Fêngtien will not walk into the trap the Russians have evidently prepared for them. The mandarins, it is reliably reported, are utterly powerless, placed as they are between the two unmanageable cross-fires of Russians and natives. The landowners of Newchwang, Haicheng, and Kaiping have also organized an association amongst themselves to resist the encroachments of the Russians.

An Imperial Edict of the 24th instant severely berates the high provincial authorities of the Empire for their lukewarmness in the matter of the inauguration of reforms by the Emperor, and demands to know the reason why there is so much delay in making reports on the facilities for education in each city of the Empire;

and why it is that hardly one Viceroy or Governor has, so far, sent up any suggestions on the above subject, when required to do so by his Majesty. The Emperor declares in words almost approaching despair that if the men in whom he has placed such great confidence as to appoint them his representatives in the provinces do not show their gratitude for such bounty by promptly seconding his Majesty's efforts to benefit the country, where else is he look for supporters? But the Emperor winds up his decree by promising the severest punishment to any one who shall hereafter prove lukewarm or show any delay in making any reforms required by the Throne. Apparently his Majesty has the greatest grievance against Liu Kun-yi, Viceroy at Nanking, and Tan Chung-lin, Viceroy at Canton, for these are the two specially named in this decree.

It appears from dispatches received from Peking that no less than twenty-three names were handed to the Emperor by Ministers of his Court and officials in the provinces, to choose for the post of Chinese Minister to Japan, chief among whom were Huang Chun-hsien, Salt Intendant of Hunan, recommended strongly by Prince Ching; Liang Cheng, a Tsungli Yamén Secretary, recommended by Chang Yin-huan; Chang Heng-chia, a Hanlin, recommended by Sun Chia-nai. As Huang Chun-hsien possessed, in the Emperor's opinion, the best qualifications for the post His Majesty at once selected his name. But after a pause, probably recalling the objections made two years ago to Mr. Huang, the Emperor ordered enquiries to be made at the Japanese Legation as to whether Mr. Huang would be a *persona grata* at the Court of Tokio. The reply was that Mr. Huang had been very popular nearly twenty years ago when he went as *attaché* with the first embassy to Japan, under Minister Ho, and H.E. Huang Chun-hsien now finds himself at last a Minister to a Foreign Court, which privilege was denied him two years ago, but which time he has profitably spent in inaugurating important reforms in Hunan and benefiting his country at large.

As a proof of H.I.M. Kuang Hsü's real desire to reform his Empire and to abolish empty ceremonials, our native correspondent at Peking sends the following story: A few days ago some Ministers of the Tsungli Yamén brought before his Majesty the draft of the credentials to be used by the new Chinese Minister to Corea. His Majesty observed that, following the old usage when Corea was a vassal of the Crown, the Ministers had elevated the designation "H. I. M. the Emperor of China" (Ta Tsing) three spaces above the characters, "H. R. H. the King of Corea," whereupon the Emperor took up his vermilion pencil and corrected the form by placing the two designations on a level, at the same time remarking: "Corea is independent and no more vassal to us, isn't she? Well then, what's the use of affecting such hollow forms of arrogant pride and pretending an empty superiority over that country? She should be addressed in the same way as other independent countries are addressed. What we require is solid advantage and worth for our country and ourselves. The Sacred Sage (Confucius) himself exhorted us to humility and true worth. What is the use of fighting for such a superiority which amounts to nothing more nor less than paper and ink superiority?"

A CASE of matricide, according to the native Press, occurred on Monday night in West Boone Road, Hongkew, a daughter having so ill-used her mother that the latter died a few hours afterwards through the injuries she had received. It appeared that the murderess, a woman of twenty-eight and unmarried, had gone wrong, and this becoming known to the mother the latter spoke strongly to the former of the disgrace she had brought on the family, which though poor was still in

respectable circumstances. This so enraged the daughter that she attacked her mother, tooth and nail, resulting in the latter's death. The police were at once notified of the case by the brother of the murderess, and her lover, a "boy" working at a foreign house in the vicinity, was arrested at the same time with her. The *tipao* of the ward in question, with an eye to an additional income, tried to persuade the prosecutor—the son of the murdered woman—to hush up the affair, saying that he would make the friends of the "boy" pay a large sum of blood money, or as the Chinese phrase goes "Stop-the-tears silver," but evidently the prosecutor had enough pride in him to refuse point-blank to discuss any such proposition, but on the contrary demanded that the wily *tipao* should report the matter at once to the Shanghai magistrate in order to obtain an inquest and the punishment of the guilty ones. This is the first case of matricide in Shanghai for over a score of years.

WE have been asked to publish the following—"His Excellency Tsai Taotai of Shanghai, who began to have a sore foot a week ago, is not yet able to walk and that such a sore foot is an affection caused by dampness. On the 16th instant, on which occurred the funeral of the late Right Reverend Bishop Garnier, who was a great friend of the Taotai for no less than twenty years, and with whom he was on the best of terms in their mutual dealings, official and private, H.E. could not but be present at the solemn service in the Cathedral and take part in the funeral procession in order to pay to his late Lordship the last homage in person, notwithstanding the very bad sore foot which gave, and has since given so much pain to the Taotai. On his return to the *yamen* after having walked on foot for a considerable time, during which the sore foot had to be bound in sock and boot, the sore foot got so much swollen and distended that he has not been able since and even now he is quite unable to move and walk at all. On Monday, the 22nd inst., the Taotai was to have heard the case of the Trust and Loan Company *versus* some Chinese shareholders, with Mr. Brennan, H.B.M.'s Consul-General at this port, who on hearing of the foot disease of the Taotai which is confining the latter to his bedroom, willingly consented to postpone the hearing of the case until 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday, the 29th of August. Tsai Taotai, while appreciating very highly the most friendly consideration on the part of the Consul-General, is still afraid that though his foot is better than it was three days ago, he is nevertheless still unable to walk without pain and with freedom, and consequently he is not in a position to come out of the city to meet and receive any gentleman, Foreign or Chinese, who may have the kind intention of honouring him with a personal visit within these few days. But after taking care of himself for some days more, he hopes to be able to walk as usual and by that time he will be extremely delighted to receive his Foreign and Chinese friends, who may be pleased to call upon him in person."

Two of the Mixed Court runners were dismissed the service on Wednesday morning by the magistrate, Mr. Chêng, on account of their not observing the rule of obtaining the assistance of the police when effecting an arrest.

NAGASAKI was greatly excited on Monday last by the arrival at 9 a.m. of the *Centurion*, with Admiral Seymour, *Victorious*, *Narcissus*, and *Handy*, with orders to coal immediately and leave again for Weihaiwei at 4 p.m. The blue-jackets set to work to help the Japanese coal-passers, and the bands were kept playing, relieving each other, all the time to encourage the men, and the coaling was completed and the squadron underway again by 6 p.m.

The German steamer *Crefeld* arrived from Hamburg on Tuesday evening with about 500 German troops for Kiaochow on board, and is to leave for that port on Saturday as soon as she has taken in coal and stores.

The French ironclad *Bruix* left Manila recently to go to Saigon to receive a new commander who came out in the French mail steamer *Indus*. We have not been able as yet to find out whether she reached Saigon or not.

H.M.S. *Hermione* arrived at Woosung on Saturday to coal, anchoring outside the Red Buoy. It was blowing hard on the Yangtze. She is waiting at the Red Buoy for orders, and it is not impossible that she will come up to Shanghai as Senior Officer's ship.

The U.S.M. steamer *Aztec* arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 25th inst.

The *Glenfarg* (chartered by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.) arrived at San Francisco on the 20th inst.

The M.M. steamer *Laos*, with the French mails of the 30th of July, left Singapore for Shanghai on Tuesday at 8 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived at Hongkong on Tuesday at 8 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on Monday afternoon, the 22nd instant, and may be expected to arrive at Yokohama on the 5th proximo.

The S.S. *Belgic* arrived at San Francisco on the 22nd inst.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Hoihow* grounded on Woosung Bar on Thursday evening. Lights were sent down to discharge a portion of her cargo of coal, and she has since got off.

The following Express was issued by the Telegraph Companies on Monday:—

The Cable between Hongkong and Manila restored. Cable-connection between Manila and Iloilo still interrupted.

The Telegraph Companies issued an "express" on Friday afternoon to the effect that telegraphic communication with Iloilo has been restored.

A TYPHOON was signalled on Tuesday afternoon E. of Formosa travelling N.

A TYPHOON was signalled on Friday afternoon S.E. of the Loochoos, going N.

A TYPHOON N. of the Formosa Channel going N.W. was signalled on Sunday afternoon.

The following are the numbers which took the first three prizes in the Mexican Lottery this month: 76498, 78073, and 67562.

We have to thank the Statistical Department for a copy of the *Customs Gazette* for the second quarter of 1898. The total revenue collected again shows a considerable decline, as the following comparative figures indicate. They are in Haikuan taels, as usual:—

	1898.	1897.
Twenty-five Chinese treaty ports & stations.....	5,330,880	5,975,115
Kowloon & Lappa	198,161	255,633
Lungchou & Mengtze	33,919	31,800
Szeinao	2,919	2,281

Total. 5,565,879 6,264,829

The falling-off in Shanghai alone amounted to over half-a-million taels.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning before sub-prefect Chéng, magistrate, and Mr. S. F. Mayers, British Assessor, Mr. E. E. Porter, Manager of the China and Japan Telephone Company, charged a native operator with leaving the employ of the Company without giving notice. Mr. Porter explained that the man had suddenly left his service to work for the International Cycle Company. His action had caused them the greatest inconvenience and the case was

rendered far more serious having regard to the fact that the Company took especial care in training these men for the work. He had not an agreement with prisoner but inasmuch as he was paid by the month he should give a month's notice if he desired to leave. Another operator with whom he had a three years' contract had also absconded and a warrant had been issued for his apprehension. The prisoner who had nothing to say was ordered to pay a fine of \$30 or go to prison for a month.—A native was charged with breaking into a dwelling house in Li Hongkew and stealing a number of articles valued at \$10. A sentence of 100 blows and one week's imprisonment was imposed.—A mafuo was fined \$5 for furious driving along the Bubbling Well Road on the 21st instant.—A native timekeeper employed at the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill was charged with stealing a tin box containing \$1.28 the property of the above firm. He was sentenced to 200 blows and fourteen days' cangue.—A blacksmith was charged with allowing a pony to run away to the common danger on the 21st inst. It appears the pony ran away from the premises of the prisoner carrying with it a pole about six feet long which is used to hold ponies while being shod. In his career along the Bubbling Well Road he knocked down several natives, smashed a risha, and collided with Mr. Pasch's carriage, damaging the latter to the amount of from \$15 to \$20. Prisoner was ordered to pay \$17.80 damages; the 80 cents being the extent of damage done to the risha.—A distressing case came before the Mixed Court on Monday, an elderly woman and a young girl being the prisoners. They were jointly charged with vagrancy in the Foochow Road on Sunday night, and during the hearing of the case it was learnt that the elder prisoner compelled the girl to lead an immoral life against her wish. The former was fined \$50, whilst the younger was ordered to be sent to a refuge.—On Tuesday morning a coolie was charged with stealing a ship's port, value \$20, from the Old Dock. He was sentenced to 200 blows.—For being on enclosed premises on the Honan Road for the purpose of committing a felony a native was sentenced to 200 blows, one month's imprisonment and to be deported.—For stealing a silver watch and chain, value \$30, from 263, Boone Road, a native was sentenced to 100 blows and fifteen days' imprisonment.—An unemployed native, of no fixed abode, was charged with stealing a pair of cotton pants, value 50 cents, from 118, N. Honan Road on the 22nd inst. Prisoner, who had been deported before, was sentenced to 200 blows, one month's imprisonment, and to be again deported.—A native charged with stealing a quantity of cotton yarn, value \$40, from a lodging-house in the French Concession was sentenced to 300 blows and three months' imprisonment.—On Wednesday the cook of Mr. Price, of the Thomas Hanbury school, was charged with fraudulently appropriating to his own use the sum of \$30.81 the money of his employer, on the 3rd inst. He was sentenced to 100 blows and to pay \$31 compensation.—A well-known thief was charged with stealing a brass waterpipe and a dressing case value \$5 from 89, Honan Road on the 23rd inst. He was sentenced to 200 blows and one month's imprisonment.—Four females were fined \$10 or fourteen days' imprisonment for soliciting, on the 23rd inst.—A silversmith living in the native city was charged with receiving a silver tea pot, value \$50, from three men in custody, well knowing the same to have been stolen. The tea pot was stolen on the 6th inst. from 6, Mohawk Road and purchased by the prisoner for \$3. Prisoner was fined \$300 and ordered to pay \$50 compensation to the owner.—A compradore named Nee Chee-dong was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance at 320, Shantung Road at 4 a.m. on the 24th

inst. It appears that the prisoner alleged that when arrested he had in his possession a gold watch and chain and a diamond ring, but when partially recovered from his debauch, he charged the police with taking from him while in the charge room a gold ring and \$4.50, but this charge he withdrew when brought before the court. The magistrate thought the case a very trivial one and dismissed it.—On Friday morning a risha coolie was charged with assaulting Mr. J. A. Harvie on the N. Honan Road on the 24th inst. Mr. Harvie testified that the coolie stopped on the Honan Road bridge refusing to go any farther, and demanded his pay. Upon this being refused, he took witness by the throat and flung him to the side of the road. Prisoner was sentenced to 200 blows and one month's cangue.—For creating a disturbance and assaulting complainant at 446, Kiukiang Road a native was sentenced to 200 blows and three days' cangue.

We have received the *Peking & Tientsin Times* of the 20th inst.—That paper seems to think that some of the recent Imperial decrees are not worth the paper they are written on.—Director Shéng arrived at Tientsin on the 16th.—A disused palace at Peking is to be fitted up as an Imperial Hotel for the reception of distinguished strangers, under the superintendence of Prince Ching and H.E. Li Hung-chang.—Rear-Admiral Stark has been appointed Commandant of Port Arthur.—Col. Khododowsky is to command the artillery at Port Arthur and Talienwan.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says:—The Tsungli Yamen was surprised to receive a letter by post a few weeks ago addressed to His Majesty the Emperor. They opened it with some curiosity and found it contained a really excellent synopsis of the principal reforms required in China, and a very concise treatise on the way they should be carried out according to Western methods. It was however, an impossible breach of etiquette for one of the people to address the Throne direct, yet the paper was too good to be thrown aside, so after some discussion they decided to put it in the hands of the Censors and let them memorialise the Throne concerning it.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 24th inst.—By the death of his father at Youlston on the 13th ult. at the age of 77, Captain Edward Chichester of H.M.S. *Immortalité* becomes a baronet.—The steamer *Wingfoo* was in Yulinkan Harbour, Hainan, waiting to cross to Manila.—It appears that the *Duguay Trouin* cannot get out of Kuangchowwan and the *Varian* cannot get in.—The departure of H.M.S. *Powerful* had been delayed in consequence of the uneasy condition of affairs at Peking.—The ex-Governor-General of the Philippines and his family went home in the *Prinz Heinrich*.—The Spanish resistance at Manila was merely formal.—The British steamer *Siam* caught fire at Singapore on the 9th just after arriving from Swatow. H.M.S. *Daphne* promptly sent off a large party to aid in the work of extinction.—H.M.S. *Blenheim*, which arrived from England on the 18th, took the ground on the four-fathom patch while entering Hongkong harbour at dead low water, but floated off undamaged when the tide rose. She was ordered to be held in readiness for service, and the *Barfleur* is not to be paid off while the tension at Peking remains.—H.M.S. *Alacrity* is to follow the *Hermione* to Weihaiwei.—After this year the German mail steamers will call regularly at Penang.—Mr. A. M. Gepp has been found guilty of defrauding the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Colombo. Sentence was deferred.—The attractiveness of the concerts given by Messrs. Morse and Twinning in Hongkong is being much increased by the admirable pianoforte playing of Mrs. Bathgate.—H.M.S. *Alacrity* left for Weihaiwei on the 21st.—Share business is very bad in

Hongkong.—A. M. Gepp, who was convicted at Colombo of defrauding the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner is fifty-four years old and has a wife and two children. After sentence was pronounced he exclaimed, "The end of my life, my Lord."

THE Hongkong Daily Press of the 17th says:—

On Monday Agoncillo, High Commissioner and Ambassador Extraordinary representing the Provisional Government of the Philippine Islands, forwarded through Consul-General Wildman a telegram to President McKinley in the name of the Filipino Junta in Hongkong and in that of its President, Emilio Aguinaldo, congratulating him on the successful termination of the war, commending the occupancy of Manila by the Americans, and adding: "I assure the United States of the allegiance and unquestioning support of our people, and petition that we be granted one or more representatives on the Commission that is to decide the future of the Philippines."

A congratulatory telegram has also been sent to President McKinley on behalf of the wealthy Filipinos in Hongkong, headed by the Cortes and Basa families, the following words occurring in the message: "The American blood shed on Philippine soil seals the islands to America for ever."

THE China Mail of the 16th says:—"A very strong feeling is entertained here over the fact that the German Naval Authorities have not deemed it advisable to bring any mail from Manila other than their own. In view of the fact that German and all other mails have been brought from Manila to Hongkong in British, American, and Japanese war-vessels, it was generally believed that our German friends would have reciprocated. That they have not done so is to be regretted for more reasons than one. It was distinctly discourteous to the Americans and to the Executive of this Colony, and the action suggests motives which have already been, perhaps, misunderstood. Anyway it is a pity that, especially under the present circumstances, this act of omission has occurred. Some of those on board the *Kaiserin Augusta* must have had considerable qualms of conscience during the run of their daily duties on board yesterday."

"Probably the intended departure of the *Kaiserin Augusta* was intentionally kept a secret, because she was bringing away the ex-Governor-General."

THE Hongkong Daily Press says:—"Mr. Carl Georg, the manager of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mines, Mount Macdonald, New South Wales, writes us that he met the other day an American metallurgist of the name of Middleton, whose father was formerly in business in Shanghai. Mr. Georg says they fell of course to talking of the Far East, and Mr. Middleton asked him whether he ever held an interest in the famous Sheridan Mines, which he knew had been sold as no good. Mr. Middleton had been in Denver often and had been all over the mines, and his information was as follows:—The Tomboy Mine, part of the property, was sold for \$35,000 to the Exploration Co., London, (Rothschild's enterprise), and yielded in 1895, the year that Mr. Middleton was there, at the rate of \$75,000 to \$78,000 (gold) profit per month. The Sheridan Mine was bought by the Smuggler Union Co. and when Mr. Middleton saw the mine they were driving a tunnel on a vein from 8 feet to 16 feet wide, taking it out 8 feet high, and it yielded 1 oz. of gold per ton in the Huntingdon mill; besides large concentrates. They were treating the old dump over again and had built a special tramway for this purpose, and it paid them well. The foregoing, adds Mr. Georg, 'is probably one of the many chapters in the book of companies

floated and owned in the East and a proof of what splendid properties have been held in China, but it beats me how shareholders let everything go to the dogs before they interfere, and then only when all belief in the show has gone."

THE China Mail of the 19th says:—"Wednesday's business at the Hongkong Branch of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company must have been a record for Hongkong. To the *New York Herald* belongs the credit of establishing a record for the highest-priced message ever sent from Hongkong and the Far East—\$10,177.20 for the first dispatch giving details of the capitulation of Manila. Altogether the *New York Herald* paid for dispatches from Hongkong to New York on the 17th inst. the enormous sum of \$21,967.75 to the Cable Companies. The first message went through at 'urgent' rates, and the people in New York were reading details of the capitulation before the public of Hongkong."

We have received Corea and Japan papers with dates from Seoul to the 11th, Yokohama the 18th, Kobe the 19th, and Nagasaki the 22nd inst.—The notorious Yi Yong-ik, of whom a most enlightening biography is printed in the *Seoul Independent* of the 6th, has been trying to bribe incorruptible members of the Independence Club.—The foreign trade of Corea in 1897 was almost double the highest figure previously reached.—The Independence Club is prosecuting Yi Yong-ik, but he has disappeared from Seoul.—A man named James Watson was certified to be of unsound mind in H.B.M.'s Court for Japan at Yokohama on the 15th inst.—The Japanese Treasury has disposed in China of its stock of silver, coins and ingots.—The *Japan Mail* concludes that the ambassadors China is about to dispatch to Japan and the States, England and France, and Germany and Russia, are sent in reference to Tariff Revision.—The case against C. E. Leopold, who is charged with obtaining large sums of money from the Hongkong Bank by selling drafts against bills-of-lading for shipments that never existed, was opened in H.B.M.'s Court for Japan at Yokohama before Mr. R. G. Forster on the 16th. The accused was shipping and insurance manager to Messrs. Ahrens and Co., and so obtained the firm's signature to his bills of lading and policies.—The missing steamer *Nanyo Maru* has reached Hongkong safely.—The N.Y.K. steamer *Mikawa Maru*, from Kobe for Hakodate, ran ashore off Mihara on the 17th. There is some hope of saving her.—The bail in the case of C. E. Leopold was 70,000, not 7,000, yen.—At the auction of the *Baring Bros.* at Kobe on the 18th, the hull was sold for 5,200 yen, the manganese ore on board for 2,500 yen, and the salvaged cargo for 667 yen.—The new House of Representatives will contain 263 Constitutionalists, 20 National Unionists, and 17 Independents.—It is reported that the N.Y.K. is about to raise a foreign loan of 10,000,000 yen, and the One Hundredth Bank a foreign loan of 100,000,000 yen.—The *Gaisen Maru*, formerly the N.D.L. steamer *Lübeck*, is reported missing.—Dr. Hatoyama is likely to be appointed Japanese Minister to the U.S.—Mr. Mark Voisey, a resident at Kobe since the opening of the port, died there on the 19th, aged 62.—Mr. Yamada, Vice-Minister of Justice, declines to resign.—The agitation for the nationalisation of the Japanese railways has become active again.—The *Gaisen Maru* is not missing.—Six Coreans who plotted to depose their Emperor have been banished for life. They will probably shortly be made Cabinet Ministers.

The following telegrams are from our exchanges:—

Hongkong, 16th August.

The Americans gave notice to the Spanish authorities of the intended assault upon

Manila, but no reply being received and no offer to surrender, the Americans commenced the bombardment of Manila on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., both from the batteries on shore and the men-of-war in the harbour. It is presumed the notice of armistice proclaimed by President McKinley had not yet been received. The Spaniards fought bravely in the resulting engagement, but were beaten back to Males (?), where after two hours' desperate fighting they surrendered, and the whole of the city of Manila fell into the hands of the Americans.

Tokio, 16th August.

The standing councillors of the Tokio branch of the Constitutional party have addressed a memorial to Mr. Yamada, the Vice-Minister for Justice, urging his resignation.

The indemnity paid by the Hawaiian Government has been received here, and its disposal will be shortly decided on. After the claims for compensation by the emigration companies have been paid, the balance will be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred by the Government in the matter.

Mr. Hoshi, the Minister to Washington who is now in Japan, attended at the Foreign Office to-day and reported on Hawaiian affairs as connected with the United States.

17th August.

The formal agreement relating to the establishment of a settlement at Hankow for the use of Japanese only still remains unsigned,—probably in consequence of a protest made by Germany to the Chinese Government. As the Japanese Government is not concerned with the protest, Count Okuma, the Foreign Minister, has issued an instruction to the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* to have the agreement signed without delay.

Nemuro, 17th August.

A Swedish sealing vessel has been wrecked at the Etoro, Kuriles, and her crew of five men have arrived here under the escort of police.

Tokio, 18th August, 1.30 p.m.

A telegram has been received by the authorities announcing that the Emigration Bureau of Hawaii has given permission to Japanese Emigration Companies to send 2,875 emigrants to the island.

THE Kobe Herald learns from a Chemulpo dispatch of 17th inst., to the *Osaka Asahi*, that the German Consul having asked the Korean Government to grant a concession for a railway between Keijo and Jinsen to Seiseiyoke (?), a German firm at Chemulpo, the Government has replied that the Government has established a Railway Bureau for the special purpose of constructing railways throughout the Empire, and consequently except in cases where permission has already been given, no further concessions can be made to foreigners for the construction of lines of railway.

THE Kobe Chronicle says that according to the *Jiji*, the final terms of the settlement in the matter of the Shasi affair have been submitted to a Cabinet Council and approved. Our contemporary learns officially that they are as follows:—

- 1.—That an indemnity of £15,000 in Japanese money is to be paid by China.
- 2.—That half the cost of constructing an embankment at Shasi shall be borne by the Chinese Government.
- 3.—That the establishment of Japanese settlements at Shasi and other places has been decided on by the negotiations arising out of the Shasi affair, the final arrangements in some of these cases still remaining to be decided.

The *Jiji* learns that Germany did, as reported, make some objection, but it was not definite enough to be called a protest. It is added that the negotiations were carried on without reference to other countries or protests made by them.

The *Japan Mail* says:—"The *Yamato* seems to have had a rough time from the 6th to the 9th instant. She left Kelung on the 4th for Oshima, and on the 6th met the full force of the typhoon, which instead of visiting us in Japan turned in its tracks from the Liukiu Islands, and, sweeping past the north-west of Formosa, invaded China somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ningpo. The *Yamato* is said to have drifted for three days, crossing the route of the storm, and finally, on the 9th instant, she made the entrance of the Min River, whence she returned to Kelung on the 11th. She suffered some damage, and will have to be docked at Sasebo for repairs. The *Yamato* is one of the small vessels of the Japanese Navy, being a composite sloop of 1,502 tons."

The *Seoul Independent* says:—"A Korean gentleman always reminds us of the famous saying of Edmund Burke that the very sight of the French nobles of his day made him tired; and that they could only die of war or ennui. As we write this, a very good-natured *yangban* of the old school is sitting by us smoking. He has been sitting there for these some hours and likely he may remain there for another three hours by mere force of inertia. The trouble, the whole trouble of Corea is idleness, no matter how it came."

The steamer *Juan* arrived at Singapore late on Saturday, the 13th inst., from Wilhelmshaven with a cargo of patent fuel for the Germany navy, leaving the following morning, after coaling, for Kiaochou, where she will be used as a coal hulk. Considering her great age, it is to be hoped she will meet with no typhoon in the China Sea. The *Juan* was, it will be remembered preceded by the *Trinidad* and the *Mourino*, the former proceeding to Kiaochou via Manila.—*Singapore Free Press*.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 15th of August says:—"A serious accident occurred to Mr. H. B. Pike of the Hongkong Bank last evening. He was riding along the sea-front, near Raffles Hotel, when his horse, a big chestnut, got restive and suddenly bolted. Mr. Pike lost his stirrups and was badly thrown, just opposite the hotel. He was picked up by a passing gentleman and carried into Mr. Abrams' where he yet is. Dr. von Tuzelmann was called in and found his head badly cut, there being a nasty scalp wound, and, we regret to say, symptoms of injury to the spine, which may prove serious."

In connection with the mission of Lord Charles Beresford to China as the representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, we (*Free Press*) understand that there is a probability of that gallant naval officer being invited by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce to address a public meeting during the stay here of the mail steamer which takes Lord Charles on to Hongkong. Needless to say that the British community of Singapore would be delighted to hear the noble lord deliver one of his racy, trenchant, and patriotic speeches. Let us hope that the idea will come to some practical result. The Associated Chambers of Commerce could not have made a happier selection.

We have received the *London & China Express* of the 22nd ult.—The *Cambrian* and *Charybdis* are coming out to relieve the *Narcissus* and *Immortalité* on this station.—The death is announced at Athens of Mr. W. W. Rockhill, formerly U.S. Secretary of Legation at Peking.—It is officially confirmed that Admiral von Diederichs refused to take over the city of Manila from the Spaniards.—It is stated that Kiaochou is to be made an absolutely free port, like Hongkong.—The latest quotation for silver was 27½d.—The *Qanfa's* teas were considered the finest since 1894, and her teas as well as the *Glenogle's* from Foochow were in good demand. The former vessel arrived on

the 16th and the latter on the 18th ult.—The Yunnan Co., Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £50,000.

ONE of the rules of the Dilettanti Society of London, founded in 1732, made before the days of Cook's Tours and Dr. Bui's Five Days in Rome for 17s. 6d., is that no one could be proposed unless by a member who has been personally acquainted with him or her in Italy (but there have never been any lady members). After a certain election, however, says the *Spectator*, it was discovered that the proposing member had met his friend not in Italy, but in Avignon. Thereupon two resolutions were passed:—

"(1) That it is the opinion of the Society that Avignon is in Italy.

"(2) That no other town in France is in Italy."

PROMINENCE having been given in certain quarters to a statement made by Mr. Cunningham Graham, a former member of Parliament, and published in the *St. James's Gazette*, the following reply made by Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House to a question by Mr. T. G. Bowles in regard to the alleged employment of English gunners in the storming of Manila will silence the cavillers:—"I may add, with reference to the alleged enlistment of Signalman Matthews, lately court-martialled at Devonport for the theft of a signal book, by the commander of the United States steamer *Somers*, that I have received a letter from Lieutenant Colwell, the United States naval attaché, in which he writes:—

"That any officer of the United States Navy would induce a man of a friendly power to desert I distinctly deny, and in nearly thirty years' service I have never known a deserter from a foreign service knowingly enlisted in my country's service. Foreign-trained men are not regarded favourably in the United States Navy and for several years a law has existed absolutely forbidding the enlistment of any but citizens of the United States, or aliens who had already taken steps to become naturalised."

The following is from a leading article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

In the end, the British Government will prevail even with Chinese Ministerial corruption, provided they go to work with a will. The purification of the Customs administration, which Sir Robert Hart has effected, can be extended over departments of State even more necessary to the continued existence of the Chinese Empire. But it will require men of iron will, and those accustomed, moreover, to deal with Easterns. Could Lord Cromer be spared from Egypt, it would not be long before he had Chinese officialdom in the hollow of his hand. The Cairo model, as the *Daily Mail* appreciates, is the one to be imitated, and the methods which have succeeded there would be effective even at Peking. At the same time, the preservation of the integrity of Central China will prove a far more difficult business than the rescue of Egypt from maladministration and anarchy. In Egypt the French and Russians have merely been able to obstruct; in China—for the two are working hand-in-hand there as well—they can terrorise. And then arises the problem of how far we are able to offer an adequate tonic to tremulous nerves. The organisation of a native army and navy will not be a precaution nearly strong enough. Russia can always counter-organise—at any rate, so far as soldiers are concerned—and the Manchurian material is, according to those who know, a good deal harder than that which can be recruited in the Central Provinces. A Chinese army, in short, would be worth uncommonly little without a British backbone; and where are the men to come from? We cannot go on squeezing the home battalions, sending a handful of men to one quarter of the globe and a neatly equipped little force to another. The

condition of the British Army is a matter demanding far more urgent attention than that of the Fleet, despite the voluble expressions of "expert" opinion upon naval programmes, boilers, and armour-plating. And this Chinese complication has rendered it of infinitely greater moment than the French advance in Africa, or the outburst of German colonial activity. Provided we keep pace with those Powers in naval construction, we can always bottle them up quite as completely as Cervera has been in Santiago. But when the Russian railways have penetrated Manchuria, and Russian and British forces meet on the plains of China, how shall we be situated as a fighting entity? The official reply would doubtless be that China is a large country which will take some occupying before one European nation comes to close quarters with another. That is unquestionably true, but it is also the case that the Empire lies bare to invasion from the north, being devoid of natural frontiers, and indefensible from the sea. The formula "As in Egypt" cannot be considered, therefore, other than a delusion, unless we remember that "As in Egypt" implies the dispatch of British troops to fight side by side with natives. And it is the want of men that makes our position so critical, not only in China, but everywhere else.

A PHILADELPHIAN contemporary just to hand contains one or two injudiciously extended telegrams anent the recent rioting over the Ningpo Joss-House in the French Settlement, the mistakes in which are extremely ludicrous. In the first place the disturbance is reported as having occurred at Ningpo where the Ningpo Guild were alleged to be the prime movers with the co-operation of "Tao Tai troops." Presumably the latter bears reference to the Taotai's body guard which on the other hand was sent to aid the French in maintaining order. Supplementary telegrams from the Shanghai correspondents of the *London Times* and *Daily Mail* published in the same journal also locate the riot at Ningpo.

The *Philadelphia Manufacturer* of the 2nd of July contains an article by Mr. T. R. Jernigan on the system of government at Shanghai. Mr. Jernigan discusses at length the way Shanghai is governed and concludes as follows:—"It will be seen that foreigners at Shanghai are well-guarded against incompetent and disinterested persons serving in a branch of their local government entrusted with the supervision of the safety and value of their property; and it may be stated that by the qualification of suffrage and other careful provisions there is no city in the world better governed than Shanghai. Property is secure and the city prospers because men who own property and who are competent direct the city's policy." Mr. Jernigan is no less complimentary to our social and educational advantages. He writes:—"With regard to social and educational advantages no city of the East can show those that are superior. Although it is called the Paris of Asia, there can be found nowhere a more cordial and refined hospitality than at Shanghai, and the gentleman and lady and sterling business man, from whatever land he comes, receives a friendly welcome and encouragement."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitute.

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Miscellaneous Articles.

THE SHARK TRIUMPHANT.

24th Aug.

WITH our narrow-minded preconceived notions of the qualities of the shark, it is a little difficult to read him afresh in the new light that has been thrown upon him by a modern student of zoology. Richard III was long ago rescued from the clutches of Shakespeare, and Nero now appears merely as a rather fast young man with a foolish weakness for fiddling before a bonfire. But even if history has been robbed of much of its charms by the whitewashing of all its most interesting characters, we fondly hoped we might be allowed to keep our illusions with regard to the more formidable figures of the animal kingdom. Such is not the case, however. Kipling has already taken away all our old dread of the jungle, and has told us that wild beasts consider it most unsportsmanlike to kill man, except under highly exceptional and quite excusable circumstances. And now the sea also is to be deprived of its terror and mystery, and in future we are to understand that the maligned monsters peopling its briny depths are in reality only slightly less harmless than the domestic cat. The shark, in particular, has found a most faithful Boswell, who declares him to be as much misunderstood as if he were the subject of a modern biography. Hitherto we have always been a little sceptical as to the reason for the existence of sharks, cockroaches, mosquitoes, and a few other domestic worries that seem only born to annoy. But we are now told that sharks are really the victims of a self-denying ordinance. They do admirable service by scavenging the sea; and just as a cab or a train may run over a careless person by accident, so a shark will snap off the leg of a clumsy Irishman who gets into his way. Otherwise sharks have no faults; and as a contemporary suggests, we may soon look forward to seeing them dispersing themselves in ornamental waters at home, and being revered like the carp. Their present vindicator has no words eloquent enough to praise the maternal qualities of the female shark. He says she is the "tenderest parent imaginable;" and in moments of danger hides her offspring in a sort of cupboard. He also talks of the exquisite and touching friendship of the shark for the pilot fish; and winds up with an enthusiastic appreciation such as Mark Antony might have spoken over the body of Cæsar.

We question whether we altogether approve of this modern habit of robbing life of all its picturesque villainy. There is a charm about a really bad character that is lost entirely when he is made to show only grey against the light instead of black. Oscar Wilde says that to be suggestive for fiction is to be of more importance than a fact; and adds that there is no essential

incongruity between crime and culture. We cannot re-write the whole of history for the purpose of gratifying our moral sense of what should be. Unfortunately as far as the shark is concerned, not being as yet an extinct animal, he is in too immediate relation with us to be judged altogether from an unprejudiced point of view. There is a possibility that he may harm us, especially if we live in the East; and therefore we are rather inclined to rejoice when we are told that he is not so black as he is painted. But if we could relegate him to a place in the prehistoric period, in the company of mammoths and mastodons, we should glory in the recital of his crimes, and probably find him as picturesque as Tiberius Cæsar or Borgia. He would have passed into the sphere of art and science, and as a great writer assures us neither art nor science knows anything of moral approval or disapproval. We have no personal wish to become more immediately acquainted with the playful ways of the shark; but we prefer to think of him in all his artistic criminality than as a dull and respectable member of Society. With his cavern of a mouth, his immense teeth, and that peculiar habit of detaching human limbs with the ready skill of a clever operator, he arouses in us a sense of admiring wonder. But as a tender parent, and in his somewhat undignified office of sea-scavenger, he does not appeal to us at all. There is an attraction about even villainy when it is thorough. It is only the villainy that masks itself under a sanctimonious guise worthy of a Chadband or a Uriah Heep that excites our contempt, and destroys our sense of artistic fitness.

THE MARGARET WILLIAMSON HOSPITAL.

25th Aug.

THE destruction by fire on Monday last of the main building of the Margaret Williamson Hospital is a public calamity. This most charitable and efficient institution has done its good work for some twelve years so quietly and unobtrusively under the skilled care of Dr. Miss Reifsnnyder and her assistants, that its very existence seems to have been forgotten except by its immediate friends, and by travellers on the French Siewei Road who admired its fair proportions as they passed. The indifference as to its fate shown by some of the local authorities on Monday night is a convincing proof of this. Hundreds, however, nay thousands of Chinese women and children can testify to its existence and the skill and kindness of its staff; and it may almost be called providential that when the fire broke out it was closed to give its staff a rest and give an opportunity for much-needed repairs and improvements. Since its opening some twelve years ago it has done a vast amount of good to a most helpless and otherwise neglected class of sufferers; its work

cannot but be interfered with now, though there is reason to hope that it will not be entirely stopped during the rebuilding of the burnt portion; but even a temporary cessation of its activity when the summer recess is ended will be grievously felt by those who have learnt to rely on its philanthropic service to humanity. So quietly and with so little display has the work been done for twelve years or more that Dr. Reifsnnyder and her assistants have earned a permanent place on the roll of those who do good by stealth and blush to find it fame.

In another column will be found a letter from Dr. Boone, himself another benefactor to suffering humanity, calling attention to the deplorable loss that the Margaret Williamson Hospital has sustained by the ravages of the Fire King on Monday night. The building that was burnt down was indeed insured, but not for a sum that will replace it now, while furniture, drugs, stores, fittings, etc., etc., were destroyed that it will cost a large sum to renew. We gladly accept Dr. Boone's suggestion that we should open a subscription to a fund to aid Dr. Reifsnnyder in rebuilding the hospital and getting new furniture, stores, and appliances. We will gladly receive and acknowledge subscriptions and hand them over to Dr. Reifsnnyder, and the givers will doubtless remember, if they need any stimulus beyond their own warm hearts—and Shanghai has never been appealed to in vain for charity,—what is promised to those who give even a cup of cold water to one of these little ones. It is "these little ones," Chinese children and women, who have been Dr. Reifsnnyder's especial care. "We plead for those," as runs the motto of one of London's great Charities, "who cannot plead for themselves," and we are sure that we shall not plead in vain. Of the excellence of the work done at the Margaret Williamson Hospital there is no question; we hope our readers out of their superfluity will help Dr. Reifsnnyder soon to resume it with all the necessary means.

THE CHARGE OF JINGOISM.

25th Aug.

OUR correspondent "R. I. P." is hard to reason with because the reasoning he endeavours to controvert is of his own invention. It is a mistake to say that we have avoided saying what our Government should or could have done. We have asked our Government to maintain its own principle of the "open door;" to prevent Russia taking away the rights we have justly acquired in North China; in the particular instance of the moment to insist on the maintenance of the contract made by the Hongkong Bank for the extension of the railway from Shanhaikuan to Newchwang. We are not urging our Government to undertake an extension of our empire or new responsibilities; only to keep open

the treaty port of Newchwang, where the trade is mainly English, American, and Japanese, and let it have the facilities that Russia is proposing to give to Port Arthur and Talienwan. We do not want to check Russia if she will leave us alone; but having opened all China, we object to Russia withdrawing a part of it for her exclusive enjoyment. We judge what Russia will do by what she is doing; if she were only anxious to assist in the opening of China, she would not object to the Hongkong Bank finding the funds for the Newchwang railway. Our correspondent himself says: "Let Russia know that differential tariffs will mean war;" it is Russia's differential treatment that we are asking Lord Salisbury to oppose, so that after all there is not so much difference between us.

Meanwhile, we learn that Sir Claude Macdonald has not given up the fight by any means. Admiral Seymour is collecting his fleet again at Weihaiwei, and preparations for any action that may be necessary are being actively proceeded with. We are as much averse to war as our correspondent is, but we agree with him that "when our honour or our material interests are actually threatened, evidently war is the only remedy." We also agree with him that the Russians do not want war and will do nothing to provoke it; but they are trying how far they can go without provoking it; and when they see that they are going too far, our Government will be told, as before, that M. Pavloff has misinterpreted his instructions and exceeded them.

It is easy to laugh at the idea of being ready to go to war to preserve such an intangible thing as prestige. Prestige may seem intangible, but it is of very solid value. Without our prestige we should have to keep two or three times as many white troops in India as we do, and without it the handfuls of white men in the smaller treaty ports or in the interior would be in danger every moment. To have it once generally known in India that we had succumbed, if only diplomatically, to Russian pressure in China, would strike a blow at our position in India whose effects would only be wiped out by the expenditure of thousands of lives and millions of money.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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THE NEW POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

26th Aug.

WE made public on Wednesday afternoon the telegram received through Reuter which stated that there were indications that President McKinley, who previously could hardly be persuaded to retain Manila, now favours the retention of the whole island of Luzon, and perhaps this compromise will be adopted, for the Anglo-Saxon finds solid comfort in compromises, between the conservatives who are against the States holding any outside territory and the advocates of expansion. As we have said before, we do not believe it possible for an Anglo-Saxon nation to avoid expansion.

The San Francisco *Argonaut*, a most ably edited and conservative journal whose original motto was "America for the Americans," reminds its readers in its issue of the 25th ult., that a week after Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila, that is, over three months ago, it printed an article entitled "Does Manila mean Colonial Expansion?" It then said: "The humiliation of the flag of Spain, which has floated for four hundred years over the harbour of Manila, the fall of that flag before the thunder of American guns, has set new ideas to germinating in the American brain... The step from foreign interference to foreign war has been passed. From foreign war to foreign conquest is but another step. We think it will be taken... Resistance to the new policy of colonial expansion will be confined to the conservative element of the nation, naturally a minority. On the other hand, support will come to it from the Republican party, because it is in power; from the politicians, because they will scent hosts of fat offices under this new dispensation; and from the youth of the nation, to whom foreign wars and colonial expansion often bring fortune and fame. Last, but not least, the Executive may now be considered in favour of colonial expansion. If the nation adopts this new policy, William McKinley will pass into history as the first American President who turned a continental republic into a world-wide empire." Then the *Argonaut* put on the prophetic mantle with remarkable success: "The Battle of Manila means the annexation of Hawaii. That will be followed by the annexation of the other Spanish groups in the Pacific, the Caroline and Ladrone Islands. Porto Rico will follow next. As for Cuba, we will send colonies of Americans there, and do with it as we did with Texas and with Hawaii. Cuba will then ask to be annexed. That is how we shall take Cuba."

At the time the *Argonaut* wrote this it was leading, not following, public opinion. The proposition actually startled the Press of the United States. But, the *Argonaut* goes on to say in its issue of the 25th ult.: "In the weeks that have elapsed our cry 'Does

Manila mean Colonial Expansion?' has been taken up by the American people until it has swelled into a vast volume of sound. There is scarcely any other topic discussed by the Press of the United States. The leading journals throughout the country are dividing on this issue, and not on party lines. Generally, however, the Republican Press seems to be on the side of colonial expansion, and generally the Democratic Press seems to be against it." Then the *Argonaut* goes on to summarise the views of nearly a hundred leading papers from all parts of the States, and notes how nearly all the more serious ones began by being against going outside the strict lines of Washington's advice, but have now come round to expansion. Here is an interesting extract: "The *Evening Wisconsin*, of Milwaukee, one of the oldest and most influential papers in the Middle West, recently invited expressions of opinion from its readers as to the disposition to be made of the Philippine Islands. Replies have come not only from Wisconsin, but from the entire West. They are sweepingly in favour of retaining the Philippines. The *Wisconsin* says that the bulk of its readers is in favour of annexation by five to one."

The New York *Sun* is a powerful advocate of the annexation policy. It goes into raptures over the raising at Honolulu in 1898 of the flag "which the Cleveland Policy of Infamy hauled down in 1893." It says:—

The America of the twentieth century has taken its first and most significant step toward the grave responsibilities and high rewards of manifest destiny. The constant hope of the *Sun* during the past five years has been splendidly realised; and to-day the names of four Republicans, two of them living and two of them dead, two of them Presidents of the United States, all of them true Americans, stand forth conspicuously for honour and gratitude in the celebration of this momentous national event: James G. Blaine, John L. Stevens, Benjamin Harrison, and William McKinley.

That the new policy is not being adopted by the States thoughtlessly and without consideration of both sides of the question is shown by the weighty articles that appear on the other side in conservative journals. The N. Y. *Nation* indeed gives the case up as hopeless: "All that could be said against the policy of annexation has been said, and it would be useless now to repeat it." The Springfield *Republican* says:—

Nothing could be more simple and easy than the passage of a resolution of annexation. The difficulties and dangers of the departure are yet to be faced. But the step has been taken and will not now be retraced. The opponents of distant annexations have been beaten up to this point and must make the best of it. They have not yet been beaten, however, in the larger plan of imperialism, of which the taking of Hawaii forms only a part, and a comparatively small part. It is true that the first step is the most important, since it lends an easiness to the next. But we can fall back to the second line of defence in this case with some assurance that it will prove stronger than the first line. The senior

Massachusetts senator voted for the Hawaiian resolution, but declares his opposition to further distant annexations. The senior Alabama senator has been a leader in the Hawaiian scheme, but says he is opposed to going so far as the Philippines. Other examples could be cited to the same effect. It is accordingly with great hope of success that the anti-imperialists fall back into their second line of intrenchments. There were particular influences bolstering up the Hawaiian conspiracy which will be absent from the support of other schemes of annexation. The effort to turn the nation from the folly of wide colonial expansion can yet be beaten (*sic*), and must be beaten if we are to save the republic from the dangers of Caesarism.

For the Boston *Transcript* we really feel sorry. The despairing tone in which it writes is the best proof of the strength of the movement in favour of expansion. It says:—

The Rubicon has at last been crossed. The country now enters upon a policy that is entirely new. It has thrown down its former standards, cast aside its old traditions, has extended its first tentacle two thousand miles away, and is growing others for exploitation in southern and eastern seas. Probably no portion of our citizens would be more happy to be proved mistaken than those who have vigorously and honestly opposed the first committal to a policy of annexation. They have felt that the special conditions of the present instead of affording special reasons for taking this step suggested delay. Events have totally disproved the need of it as a war measure. On the other hand Hawaii now becomes a powerful fulcrum for our insatiate world-lifters to employ in schemes to which they understand this to be not only the introduction but the invitation. The events that have led up to this will soil the pages of American history as it will be written fifty years from now, and their force can only be softened by stopping where we are and dealing with our new and strangely acquired trust in a spirit of the highest patriotism, altruism, and honesty.

As a nation we are specially interested in the retention of the Philippines, or at any rate the island of Luzon, by the United States, whose policy in the Far East marches hand in hand with ours. We may conclude then an article that threatens to become too long with an extract giving the conclusion of the *Argonaut's* article:—"Ever since the Battle of Manila, the *Argonaut* has persistently predicted that where the American flag was hoisted by right of conquest, it would not come down. We may venture to point out to our readers, and to those of our contemporaries who were amused at our predictions concerning colonial expansion, that everything the *Argonaut* has as yet foreshadowed has come true. We will assure them that this last prediction will also come true, and that wherever our soldiers have planted the Stars and Stripes, there our flag will remain."

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SOME NOTES ON THE WAR.

27th Aug.

THE home journals will soon be coming out to us filled with articles on the lessons of the war by experts of all kinds, those who believe themselves to have been born experts, those who have achieved expertism, and those who have had expertism thrust upon them. Two-thirds of this at least will be twaddle, but it will not do much harm, because it will be contradictory twaddle. A civilian must feel something of the traditional fool who rushes in when he attempts to criticise the operations of a war of which he has actually seen nothing at all, but there are some things that strike him, apart from the technical details which only one who has achieved expertism should treat, which he may perhaps be allowed to set down, and yet escape the charge of presumption.

In the July issue of the *Pall Mall Magazine*, before the naval action off Santiago, Mr. H. W. Wilson, a frequent writer on naval matters, said:—

The Latin and the Anglo-Saxon, so often in conflict in the past, are meeting once more in battle, and issues the most momentous hang upon the conduct of the combatants. The war between the United States and Spain is a copy on a very reduced scale and with some slight modifications of a war between England and France. It is not my purpose in this article to work out a detailed comparison. I can only suggest it. The great British superiority in battleships and unarmoured cruisers against France is faithfully reproduced in the American navy as against Spain. The great French advantage in armoured cruisers finds its parallel in the Spanish navy. Even in torpedo craft the numerical equality which exists between England and France is repeated with some correctness in the two combatant navies. Thus all conditions are favourable to a trial of our race; upon the conduct of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley's officers and blue-jackets depends not merely the honour of the United States, but the very existence of the British empire. If the men who are hourly expecting battle in the Caribbean falter, if they show any want of courage or seamanship—which God forbid—then let us be certain that an attack will be delivered upon England by her enemies, who will conclude, and not unjustly, that the military qualities of the Anglo-Saxon have declined under the depressing burden of civilisation. And as this is the greatest problem to be settled in the war, so we shall hope and pray that our race may emerge with glory from the test.

Mr. Wilson's comparison is vitiated by the obvious fact that while there is very little difference between the American and English navies, there is really a vast difference between the French and Spanish navies, in favour of the former. It is a common thing nowadays to hear remarks made on the decadence of the Latin races; if there is anything in this decadence, it hardly touches the French navy, for the majority, we take it, of French sailors are not of the Latin race; they are Bretons, fine sailors and good fighting-men. Much has been written, very chivalrously by the Americans, of the courage of the Spanish sailors, but they did

no real fighting whatever; does any one suppose that French sailors would have behaved as Cervera's men did? The latter devoted their whole energies to running away; they fired off their guns indeed as they ran, but they never looked to see whether they were hitting anything, and two fine torpedo-catchers built at Clydebank were destroyed by a small unarmoured yacht, the *Corsair*, now the U.S.S. *Gloucester*, commanded by Lieut. Wainwright. Admiral Cervera allowed after he was made prisoner that he knew it was hopeless to attempt to escape the American fleet, but he obeyed his orders to make a dash from Santiago; a French Admiral in such a case would have told his captains each to engage an American ship and do as much damage as he could, even if he were bound to be sunk in the end. This is what poor old Admiral Ting wanted to do when he was cornered at Weihaiwei by the Japanese, but he had strict orders from Li Hung-chang not to go out. It is undoubtedly satisfactory, as Mr. Wilson says, that the enemies of England should conclude that the military qualities of the Anglo-Saxon have not declined under the depressing burden of civilisation; but after all we do not suppose our enemies had many illusions on that score. We are always doing too much fighting all over the world. It is true that when the war began there were many who thought that the United States were so unprepared that in the beginning Spain would have some successes at sea; but this opinion was not shared by any who knew what the Spanish navy really was, and who were acquainted with the way in which the ships of the United States are officered and manned. In fact, the naval operations of the war have not taught us much that was new, though they have emphasised what was previously surmised, that you can hardly have too many quick-firing guns on your ships, and that the torpedo is a vastly overrated instrument of war.

One very encouraging fact emerges from the accounts of the fighting round Santiago; that when it comes to hard fighting there is little to choose between regulars and volunteers. Our special correspondent at Manila has told us how fine a showing the volunteers under Merritt have made there. The standing army of the United States is so small, that the Government in making up its expeditions had to rely largely on volunteers, and as the great Civil War ended too long ago for its veterans to "gird on their old swords," these volunteers have never had any more experience of actual war than our own volunteers at home. Yet the long extract from the *Argonaut* which will be found in another column shows how well they fought, and what few mistakes they made. The rough-riders did indeed get into an ambush, as regulars might just as well have done, as it was through

trusting to Cuban guides who were supposed to know every foot of the country, and to Cuban scouts who turned out to be absolutely worthless. There was an idea when the news of the first day's fighting opposite Santiago was received that General Shafter had been repulsed. The only repulse was that he had not been able in consequence of the difficulties of the country to get up his heavy artillery, and he found that he could not take block-houses with rifle fire; but it was obvious from General Toral's preparations to yield that he did not think he had repulsed the Americans. But the value of the story to us is, as we have said, that it shows that it takes a very little while to make good soldiers of volunteers. Those who read the account from the *Argonaut* will see that there is no exaggeration in this extract from the San Francisco *Examiner* :—

The brilliant dash and daring, as well as the steadiness under fire, which have characterised the work of the volunteer regiments in the battles already fought, have been remarkable. One expects those qualities from regular troops, in whom the habits of discipline have become second nature, but the spirit of the men is unconquerable, and when we have them fighting as gallantly and as steadily as veteran troops, it is remarkable. The volunteers have not been under arms more than two months, but they already bear themselves like old soldiers. The fighting has been severe. The losses are heavy, but when we have Santiago, even at the cost of so much bloodshed, we may reflect that a brave man would rather give his life in the heat of battle than endure the lingering agony of fever and death in the trenches or the crowded hospitals of a camp. And when the melancholy ceremony of roll call after battle is had in front of Santiago, the answer shall be for many of our boys: "Dead on the field of honour."

We owe our Transatlantic cousins a full meed of thanks for making it evident once more that it is well to think twice before you meddle with the Anglo-Saxon. He takes a long time to rouse, but he is not a good man to tackle when he is roused. The *New York Evening Post*, of which the *Nation* is the weekly edition, has a good article on the work the land forces of the United States did at Santiago, and we conclude with the following extract from it :—

Of the high qualities displayed by General Shafter's men we can only speak in proud and grateful appreciation. If Cervena's ruined squadron shows what our navy can do, the achievements of our soldiers, with which all Europe is ringing, show what our army can do. Facing physical obstacles which were enough to take the heart out of men of feeble mould, encountering an enemy of tremendous fighting capacity (as General Shafter honestly described it), who held almost impregnable positions, our troops fought in a way to extort admiring comments from the German military attaché, and to show that no fighting men in the world can surpass them in combining dash with steadfastness. And it was the regular army that bore the heaviest shock of battle. The volunteers did nobly, but to right and left they had the advantage of the support and example of seasoned troops led by West Pointers. If Annapolis and Newport look with pride at the smoking wrecks

in Manila bay and along the coast of Santiago de Cuba, West Point can show the fortifications of San Juan and the heights of El Caney, and the long heartbreaking charges through swamp and chaparral and up the muddy slopes, and proudly say, "This is my work!" For our part, we take fresh heart and hope from the work done in two months past by our army and navy. They have shown what servants this country can command. Such achievements in war encourage us to face with more serenity the tremendous problems which will come with peace. A nation that can arouse such a spirit of heroic devotion to country in army and navy may hope to see it kindling in those also who serve it in civil life.

Reviews.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND OF JULY.

The question of the future of the Philippines has not been unnoticed by the Press at home. In a leading article in its issue of the 18th ult. on the prospects of peace the *Times* says :—

There remains the question of a coaling station in the Philippines. Here, again, Spain has no reason to object to the American claim as too exacting. The United States have important interests in that part of the world and have fought there recently, no doubt, with the intention of showing that they do not mean to neglect them. We have said from the first that this country would feel no jealousy whatever if the United States were to take possession of the Philippines, but this is a responsibility they may not wish to assume. What is more probable is that, in addition to obtaining a coaling station, the Americans will provide in the treaty of peace that no part of the Archipelago shall be alienated to another Power without their consent, or, possibly, will claim such a right of pre-emption as this country possesses in the case of Delagoa Bay.

And a correspondent writes to the leading journal :—

A question that has frequently presented itself to me during thirty-one years' residence in the East, half of which has been spent in the Philippines, is this :—"Do people at home fully comprehend what the Philippines mean sooner or later mean to England?" The Philippines in the hands of a powerful nation would become the key of the Western Pacific, as much as, or even more than, Gibraltar is that of the Mediterranean. One glance at the map of the world will indicate this. They dominate the routes of vessels between Asiatic Russia, China, and Japan to the Australasian Colonies and Singapore and even to England and America. In the hands of the British or a faithful ally they could furnish a splendid army of good fighting men, or they could furnish supplies for troops sent from England or elsewhere, as the islands are thickly populated, and when enjoying internal peace are great crop yielders. As a naval station they would, on account of their central position, hold a place second to none in the East especially when it is taken into consideration what good sailors and excellent fighting men the natives of the Philippines are. They are men of whom, if fairly treated and well officered, no commander could help being proud. They are enthusiastic and fearless, and they have wonderful endurance either on a forced march or during a long pull in open boats. I have myself seen a native dispatched with a letter and a parcel, the latter some 8lb. or 10lb. in weight, from the town of Tacloban to that of Carigara, some thirty-six miles distant. The wet clay roads for the greater part of the way were atrocious. He left Tacloban about 7 a.m., and about 11 p.m. he arrived back again with a reply and did not appear very much fatigued, although he assured us he had walked (or shuffled) every foot of the road—seventy-two miles. In an open boat with a crew of eight Manilamen I have, in an emergency,

pulled eighty miles without a rest in fairly smooth water against a light head wind. The boatmen ate and drank as they rowed. I mention these instances as an example of their grit and endurance. What would also be of great importance is the magnificent and practically untouched supply of coal that is to be obtained on these islands. In the hands of an enemy they would be a constant menace not only to British interests in China, but also to Australia and New Zealand, to Hongkong and Singapore. When the natives of the Philippines understand that they have at last been liberated from Spanish oppression and extortion and can and will obtain justice from the British or other Anglo-Saxon race, but will most surely be punished if they deserve it, and that the day of bribery and corruption in the courts of justice is past, they will speedily become a peaceful and loyal people.

The *Overland Mail* has a leading article on the subject, in which it says that the Atlantic, by which it no doubt means the North Atlantic, is almost an Anglo-Saxon lake, and it is necessary to take care that Russia, Germany, and France are not allowed to get possession of the Chinese sea-board, and carry their influence round by way of the Philippines to New Guinea, part of which is already German, and thus control the western side of the Pacific. This seems a little far-fetched. The *Overland Mail* goes on to say :—

It is of the utmost importance that the United States should maintain their hold on the Philippines. If they do not decide to annex them, it is necessary that they should insist on their being inalienable by Spain to any other Power. They ought to weigh the contingency that when the war is over—and whatever Government may exist at Madrid has to meet the liabilities incurred by the nation in its prosecution—the Spaniards may be tempted by Germany or some other Power to sell or mortgage the Philippines or a portion of them. The Americans will never be able to recover from Spain any substantial portion of the cost of the war, and they would be quite justified in insisting, as part of the terms of a settlement, that they shall have the pre-emption of the Philippines, and that no other Power shall be allowed to establish itself in any part of those islands. To humanity we should say, they owe it to see that the Philippines should never again pass under the horrible travesty of civilised rule which has desolated them for so long, or be left at the mercy of a Junta of mongrels who have neither the capacity nor the power to establish in them a civilised and stable Government. The United States will some day be forced to extinguish the farce of a Government which exists in Hayti. It would be absurd of them to allow another San Domingo to be created in the Eastern Seas.

Comment has been made more than once on the anti American attitude taken by the German Press, as well as the German squadron at Manila, in the recent war; but American success has caused the German Press to somewhat alter its tone. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 19th ult. :—

It is interesting to watch the trend of German opinion in connection with the war between Spain and the United States. The tone of the German Press, which reflects fairly accurately the voice of the general public, has been, and is still, inclined somewhat to favour the fortunes of Spain. With one or two exceptions, and notably in the case of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which alone has preserved ever since the outbreak of hostilities an impartial—I had almost said a dignified—attitude, there has been no lack of severe, and in some cases unjust, criticism of America and her "raw Militia." But the Germans, if somewhat tardy in their appreciations, recognise true merit and thoroughness, and this they are unanimous now in acknowledging in the case of the Americans. The American Militia having, according to the account of the German Military Attaché in Cuba, given proof of great valour and of "dau" in attack, the supercilious tone of German criticism has abated, and in its place has appeared a spontaneous and generous

acknowledgment of the military capacities of the United States army.

Attacks on America have by no means ceased; far from it; but as the *Vossische Zeitung* in a leading article on this subject remarks, "the bitter attitude of a portion of our Press does not necessarily interpret the mass of public feeling." This journal considers that a rectification of certain errors is necessary, and proceeds to make it. It finds that the anti-American feeling in Germany has been fostered by certain people whose interest it is to keep this sentiment alive. "Is fecit cui prodest;" and it discovers a solution to this mystery in the "promptings" of the English Press. Germany has always stood by America, says the writer. The abolition of slavery in the United States and the foundation of a united Germany form the two dominant features of the 19th century. "But we also admire Spanish valour: our hearts go out to the old Castilian sense of honour."

Some of the English papers have found a very deep motive in the action of the French Council here with reference to the Ningpo Joss-house. The *Daily Mail* of the 18th ult. says:—

It seems to be beyond doubt that the hour has come for Lord Salisbury to redeem his promises and carry out the policy in China which he announced to the United Club. There can no longer be any denial of the fact that the Middle Kingdom is sick unto death. The Mahomedans of the north, the Chinese of the centre and south, have within the last few days broken forth into riots or armed rebellion. The attack on the French settlement at Shanghai is not the least serious feature in the situation, especially when it is taken in conjunction with the demands of the French Press for armed intervention in the South. The attempt of the French to drive a road through a Chinese burying-ground at Shanghai is such an outrage on the Chinaman's susceptibilities that it is safe to conclude France has some secret object in thus acting.

There can be little question that it is the aim of France to checkmate England. England has certain rights to the Yangtze Valley, which other Powers are disposed to challenge. And therefore it behoves this country to be up and doing. It is high time that our sphere of influence in the Yangtze Valley were clearly delimited, and our intention to uphold our claims announced in unmistakable language to the Powers. We cannot afford to sit still and look on while other nations are exerting themselves to the utmost to obtain and extend quasi-protectorates in China. Moreover the Chinese Government should be definitely offered the assistance of British officers to organise its troops and enable it to overcome the rebels in the North and South. Lord Salisbury foreshadowed such a scheme, but we cannot discover that any attempt has been made as yet to carry it out. We look to him "to maintain the Chinese Empire and to prevent it falling into ruins"—that is, if the Government has any Chinese policy.

On the 21st the *Daily Mail* has the following short note on Russian action in Peking:—

The Russian Government appears bent on forcing a quarrel with England in China, and behaves as if the Middle Kingdom had already been reduced to the plight of another Khiva or Bokhara. The Japanese have urged China to form a navy; and with that object in view China had decided to apply to England for naval instructors. But now Russia steps in and demands that these instructors shall be Russians. Lord Salisbury will, of course, carry out his avowed policy of supporting China, and supplying her army and navy with British officers; and he is certain, therefore, to intimate to the Russian Government that its demand will be resisted to the utmost by Great Britain. Otherwise Russia will have inflicted a fresh and quite irreparable defeat upon British diplomacy.

Surely the Government have never shown their weakness more markedly than in their concession to the opponents of compulsory vaccination. It is the same weakness as that which has prevented their re-enactment of the C. D. acts, but the results of that concession ought to have

persuaded them to resist the fanaticism of the anti-vaccinators. The *Times* of the 20th says:—

The consideration of the Vaccination Bill as amended by the Standing Committee on Law was the principal business in the House of Commons yesterday. The resistance to the measure founded by the Government upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission has proved to be a great deal more formidable than was previously suspected. It is quite evident that a very considerable number of Unionist as well as of Radical members are unwilling to run counter to the strong opinion of a comparatively small, but fanatically earnest, section of their constituents. . . . The Government have plainly recognised the difficulty of carrying, in the teeth of resistance from their friends as well as their opponents, any measure that can be described as compulsory vaccination at all, even when reduced to something like shadow by the final abandonment of the power to enforce repeated penalties. It cannot be denied that this is a very serious step, and we are afraid it is impossible to regard it as a step in advance. Most of those who supported the amendment, Sir Walter Foster himself and Sir Henry Fowler among others, declared themselves strong and unflinching believers in the value of vaccination, and they argued in favour of the relief of conscientious objectors on the ground that it is the friction caused by their prosecution which gives vitality to the anti-vaccination crusade.

Few, except the most ignorant and backward part of the population, share the crudity of Mr. Labouchere's ideas, who denounces vaccination as "an interference with the course of nature," because, apparently, like clothes and cooking and a few other incidents of civilised life, it was unknown in the days "When wild in woods the noble savage ran." But many of the poor and ignorant have a slight prejudice against vaccination, as they have, indeed, against most forms of sanitation and preventive medicine. This, under the new system, will too easily translate itself into a conscientious objection which will gratify a lazy indifference and exclude the intervention of the distrusted representative of modern science.

The *Investors' Review* of the 22nd ult. has the following Money Market note:—

At the present season of the year short money is a drug in the market, and balances are often left over unemployed from day to day. This past week, at times no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent has been got for the use of credits for a day, and the working rate throughout the week has been no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The India Council had to abandon its old policy of refusing to do business at less than 1 per cent, and has for the last seven days been charging $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent for its loans. So quickly did it get away from its old standpoint that at this rate it will grant loans until August the 15th, or for the best part of a month. Thus the only barrier to cheapness has been removed, for owing to "payment under discount" in connection with the sterling loan, the India Council has at the moment control of a good deal of market money.

Discount rates can hardly be said to have moved in the week, the general rate for three months' remitted paper being $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent with greatest stress upon the lower quotation. Even easier terms would be current were it not for the knowledge that foreign demands for gold would become more pressing. The action of the Bank directors in maintaining the minimum at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is also a caution signal as to the coming autumn, and consequently the bill-buying banks are doing their utmost to maintain the market. It is, however, a thankless task in the present condition of affairs, and the tendency is certainly downward rather than upward.

The opening article in the *Investors' Review* is headed "The Triumph of the United States," and the conclusion of it is:—

Should differences arise between England and the States in the future, the Government in Washington might paralyse us at critical points in our disputes with other European Powers by simply throwing their weight into the opposite scale by threatening us at some point near. On the other hand, should the

United States become a sister imperial Power, identified with commercial and industrial progress, and throw off the shackles which now fetter their trade, at the same time drawing closer to us in intimate commercial relations with the old country, in identity of commercial policy, no European Power or Powers—not even Russia and Germany together—could stand against our united might. Great possibilities, in short, for good or evil to mankind are involved in the decision the United States people may come to over this question of holding Spanish America and the Philippine Islands by right of conquest. We here, at least, can well believe the temptation to do so irresistible, and the gratification of the desire now so loudly expressed by many American newspapers ought to excite in us sympathy rather than jealousy or surprise. The States have within their present borders a "black trouble" which they might see a way to mitigate did they possess Cuba. That island would hold many millions of negroes were it found necessary to deport them for the sake of internal peace and order within the Union. The Philippines present a more difficult question, and already the interference of Germany there warns Americans of the complications and dangers which may come thick and fast should their Government decide, by holding the Philippines, to enter into the fierce contest soon about to rage over the possession of China. We shall want her friendship there badly before all is over, unless the signs of the times deceive.

Then comes an article on "Harmsworth's 'Magazine War,'" showing what bullies Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's monopoly has made them. There is no doubt that it will be a public benefit if Sir Thomas Lipton is induced to enter into competition with them. The following is the conclusion of the next article, which is on "The Peking Syndicate":—

By way of summing up, we may say plainly that we do not like this Peking Syndicate or its methods. Very little value, it appears to us, can be placed upon any concession from the Government of Peking in the present helpless position of that Government before European Powers, and especially in its present abject subservience to Russia. The entire enterprise bears to us the aspect of a mere company hatcher's phantasy. Before it can become a reality many millions of money will have to be found to build railways, to deepen canals, to erect smelting works, to sink shafts and coal pits, to bore for petroleum, and to put up refineries for the oil. Who is to find this money, and how is it to be found? There is no guarantee in anything that the syndicate has so far done that substantial capital of a large, or of any appreciable, amount has been embarked in the undertaking. It is the old story over again. Concessionaires take all they can get, and when the time comes to meet the demands of the enterprise, they will not be there. It will, therefore, be well for the public to keep back from the gamble in this syndicate's trust "parts" and from touching the syndicate's own shares at anything like their current prices until we see how affairs settle themselves in China, and what progress the gentlemen now privileged with allotments of trust pounds sterling in paper make in developing the coal and iron and petroleum, about which there is such boasting. We advise everybody to stand aside, and have no doubt that those who have memories and a desire to cultivate prudence will take this hint.

Those who enjoy a piece of really sympathetic writing should read Mr. Wilson's obituary notice of William Alexander Hanter.

We take the two following notes on the Dreyfus case from the *Spectator*:—

The Dreyfus case is once again holding the attention of France. M. Cavaignac, in his recent speech, declared that Dreyfus had, on the day of his degradation, confessed his guilt to an officer, or, rather, that he confessed to having given documents as a bait "with the object of procuring more important ones." On Tuesday the *Siecle* and the *Aurore* published a note written by Dreyfus to his counsel on the day of his degradation stating that Major du Paty had come to him asking him on behalf of the Minister whether

he had not meant merely to lay a bait and had then found himself caught fatally in the trap. "I replied that I had never had relations with any agent or attaché, that I had undertaken no such process as baiting, and that I was innocent." This letter certainly puts a very different complexion on the alleged confession. It looks as if Major du Paty, convinced of the bait theory, had stated it to, and urged it on, Dreyfus and then, from some indication he chose to think conclusive, had inferred that Dreyfus practically admitted the theory. There is nothing commoner than for men red-hot with a theory of guilt to say that when the suspected person had it put to him he virtually admitted it. The letter in fact makes the alleged confession of very little value.

Even more sensational than this answer to the alleged confession is the letter addressed to M. Brisson, the Prime Minister, by Colonel Picquart, in which that officer makes certain assertions as to the secret documents, referred to by M. Cavaignac in his speech in the Chamber, in order to prove the guilt of Dreyfus. The Minister of War quoted three. "I am in a position," says Colonel Picquart, "to prove before any competent tribunal, that the two documents dated 1894 cannot possibly apply to Dreyfus, and that the one dated 1895 has all the marks of a forgery." As Colonel Picquart was Head of the Secret Intelligence Department this declaration is of the utmost importance. M. Cavaignac has retorted by ordering the prosecution and arrest of Colonel Picquart, and this took place on Wednesday. At the same time Major Esterhazy and his mistress were arrested on a charge of forging letters, post-cards, and telegrams, and their papers were seized.

The following note from the *Spectator* throws light on the Reuter's telegram recently received as to troubles in Galicia:—

A kind of *jacquerie* has broken out in Galicia, and has required very severe measures for its suppression. The peasantry there, who are very poor, and, as Englishmen would think, much oppressed, detest two classes,—the landlords who employ them, and the Jews who sell them everything they buy. Recently the latter antipathy rose under clerical provocation to fever-heat, and they attacked the Jews everywhere, plundering their shops and clubbing them whenever they appeared on the roads. The authorities did not care much, but the rioting extended to all the rich, and then they did care, and put in force a local law of extreme severity. Half Galicia was placed in a state of siege so rigid that the military authorities are not only authorised to inflict death for rioting, but are bound to do it. The peasantry immediately shrank back into their hovels, the Jews came forth on the roads, and there was "quiet everywhere;" but Galicia will require an extra garrison for some time. Englishmen always think of "Austria" as the quietest of Empires, but there are elements in some of the States which compose that word which make it quite possible that the "social problem"—in other words, the distribution of wealth—may produce bloodshed there first of all. The people, half-civilised, are just awakening to consciousness; a large proportion of them have not enough to live on—are in fact mere serfs—and they have not a notion how to obtain improvement except by violence. They have an idea, too, like the Russians, that the Emperor is on their side, and that if they could be rid of the wealthy and the Jews they would live happily ever after. As they are brave men and have all been drilled, their ignorance makes them very formidable indeed.

The first leading article in the *Spectator* is headed "What Does the 'Ruin' of a State Mean?" The *Spectator* holds that a State can only be ruined by subjugation, by famine, or by a change in the character of its people. Some people might think that a change in the character of its people is the only thing to save Spain from ruin; but the *Spectator* holds that Spain is not ruined at all. "She can live very well, as Prussia used to live, without a debt, without a fleet, without colonies, trusting in the strength of her army, the patriotism of her people, and, if we may venture on what seems so impossible a prediction, the efficiency of her internal government. Just

think, when her ruin is talked of, what rulers like the Hohenzollerns, after all that has happened, would make of Spain." Then comes an article on "The Chinese Revolt" in Kuangsi, in which the *Spectator* considers its probable effect, if it is successful, unsuccessful, or half successful. The conclusion of the article is:—

The possibility of a great Chinese revolt is most important, and the movement will necessarily be watched by the civilised world with the intensest interest. If the Manchus determine to have white soldiers to help them, their best plan, as soon as the war is over, will be to get Americans. They will not excite jealousy, and will not imperil Chinese independence by looking to their own Government. But suppose, as is rumoured, the Chinese discard all white help and ask for a Japanese Gordon, and that we see a Japanese military caste controlling China and organising a native army and navy? That will, indeed, be the Yellow Peril of which Russia will have to take heed. A thick Chinese spear-shaft with a head of Japanese steel would make a weapon that no soldier could afford to despise.

An article on "The Resurrection of the Dreyfus Case" shows that the case still holds the field, notwithstanding all the efforts of successive French Governments to crush it, and whenever the Government is forced to show its hand a little bit more, the case against the prisoner has proved weaker than was supposed. There are also good articles on "Old-Age Pensions," "The Continental Dislike of Americans," and "A Penny Postage for the Empire." There is a powerful small-type article, headed "Saloon and Steerage," on the wreck of the *Le Bourgogne*, the writer fearing very much that the worst stories as to the scene on board her before she foundered were substantially correct. It will be noted that "the captain of the *Cromartyshire* testifies that the first two boats which reached his ship were full of sailors 'all dry,' while all the passengers saved were wringing wet." In its poetry column the *Spectator* has the following charming little epigram by "O."—

ON A GOLDEN ARROW FASTENING THE BONNET OF A SHORT MAIDEN LADY.

'Tis Cupid's dart! How came it there?
Perplexed I pondered much upon it:
Then gasped. The blind god, aiming where
He thought the heart lay, hit the bonnet.
We take the following notes from the *Critic*, a most readable paper:—

It is all very well for Germany to express her acute friendliness, but Washington may well doubt the genuineness of her professions in view of the distinctly suspicious attitude of the Teutonic war-vessels off Manila. Germany's rapid retirement before Admiral Dewey's threatening movement was about as dignified as our own hasty exit from Port Arthur at the dictation of Russia. The moral of the whole matter is that Berlin is trying might and main to prevent any strengthening of the English-speaking position in the Far East, and will do anything short of an open declaration of hostilities to achieve that purpose.

China, anxious that mere terrestrials should not keep to themselves all the troubles arising from her exploitation, has run a very fair internal revolution on her own account. Yesterday's news from Wuchow is categorical. The Imperial troops have been defeated with heavy loss. This, however, may not be so serious as it would seem. Oriental rebellions frequently collapse from their own weight just when they seem most successful. Yet there is talk of marching on Canton. Anything like a universal uprising would be full of danger at this moment. Every one there would think it their own particular heavenly opportunity. Even we ourselves should be probably forced into acquiring a good deal which the Foreign Office has for months past been engaged in trying to lose.

Seriously, what is the meaning of Mr. Curzon's persistent efforts to make a mystery out of nothing? In an engaging burst of frankness on Thursday he promised to lay the often-demanded Yangtze dispatches on the table. He blantly explained that the

only objection to doing so before was that they were rather short. Yet it took the persistent demand of the Press, of private members, and finally of the leader of the Opposition himself to make Mr. Curzon over-ride that very mechanical objection. It looks as if the Foreign Office were merely manufacturing red herrings: erecting imaginary obstacles to have the pleasure of destroying them.

Unless we take time by the forelock it seems to me inevitable that before very long we shall have on our hands in the Chinese province of Yunnan exactly the same difficulty with France as we have with Russia in the north of the celestial Empire. Our neighbours are now making no attempt to disguise the fact that they look upon Yunnan almost in the light of a colony, from which they have the right to exclude all foreign influence. French consular agents are being established all over the province, which is already, to all intents and purposes, much more in the occupation of France than ever Bousa was. France, just as Russia did, is making her preparations in a perfectly open manner and no one but a hardened diplomat could possibly doubt that she means, if possible, to cut off Burma in the same way as she has cut off Sierra Leone. If the only use of diplomats is to register accomplished facts, we might surely do without them altogether.

The *Critic* has an interesting article on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s railway claim in Siam, and another on the Dreyfus case. Labouchere, in *Truth*, is convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and regards M. Zola as an "eccentric creature" who "seems anxious to be imprisoned." The *World's* leading article is headed "A Wax-work Parliament," and deals with the contrast between the overmastering dullness of the House of Commons, and the intellectual ability on its front benches, the dullness being really due to the disorganised condition of the Opposition. The *Westminster Budget* has two good cartoons by F. C. Gould, "Getting Rid of the Planks," and "A Stage on the Journey." The *St. James's* has some interesting war pictures and some inadequate snap-shots of Hongkong and Kowloon. Sambourne's cartoon in *Punch* is a very ghastly one of the measures abandoned by the Government; Tenniel's represents Australia rejecting penny postage which, as our London lady correspondent pointed out, she must do as long as her intercolonial rate is twopence. *Punch* has an excellent sketch by Phil May, bearing the title, "Overheard on an Atlantic Liner."

NEW SONGS.

The Beautiful Prayer, by Lindsay Lennox.
Love's Message, "
Good-bye Dear Heart, "
The Song I Love, "
Victoria's Noble Reign, "
I lub a Yaller Gal, "
Round the Cabin Door, "
Kitty Mahone, by H. C. Dantziger.
The Fighting Lads of England, by H. J. Hayes.

Johnny was a Sailor Bold, by H. J. Hayes.

The above ten songs are issued by the renowned Thomas Holloway, better known as the proprietor of pills and ointment than the publisher of music. As a palliative to the pills we can confidently recommend *The Beautiful Prayer* by that prolific composer Lindsay Lennox, whose remaining six songs are of very unequal merit, but the two coon songs may be found useful for Smoking Concerts and that class of entertainment. *Kitty Mahone* reminds us forcibly of *Kathleen Mavourneen* which many authors have attempted to imitate, but without much success. Still it possesses a tender pathos of its own, which will no doubt appeal to lovers of that style of ballad. With *The Fighting Lads of England* and *Johnny was a Sailor Bold* the ointment comes in and a precious quantity of it too,

if the bellicose sentiment of the songs go further than harmless warbling in the near future. The songs are printed in good clear type and apart from a few grammatical errors in the music reflect great credit on the enterprise of the huge Pill and Ointment firm, while they are decidedly cheap at 2½d. each, post-free.

Outports.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Not for 29 years have the rivers been so full as they are at present. Hundreds of houses in the suburbs of Chungking and Kiangph are submerged, while scores of tenements have been completely washed away by the tremendous floods. At the Tsao-tien gate, which is the principal gate of the city, the water rose so high as to intrude within the city and considering that Chungking stands high the fact is regarded as an uncanny omen by the superstitious classes. "Even the city is attacked by the flood! What does it portend? Surely the Empire is tottering and evil days are in store for the black-haired people!" There is widespread suffering both in Chungking and Kiangph although some little is being done by the authorities and the well-to-do shopkeepers to alleviate the distress. On this side of the Little River the Taotai has contributed Tls. 2,000, the *Pahien* Tls. 500, and others proportionate sums, to cope with the circumstances of the time. A walk round the city walls has revealed a very pitiable spectacle in the shape of men, women, and children surrounded by their goods and chattels, squatting as they can, trying to find some shelter from the fierce rays of the sun by day and the rain by night. In other lands, of course, hospitals, warehouses, empty tenements, hotels, etc., would be thrown open to receive them, but in this part of China the sufferers are compelled to find shelter where and how they can. Consequently there is to be witnessed to-day in this city a picture of wretchedness and misery which is a disgrace to humanity. It did not, however, require the present incident to prove that the generous juice in the nature of the ordinary Chinese is not of a high order. Fortunately the flood is abating, and doubtless the water will fall just as rapidly as it rose. Up-country rains are the cause of the present torrents, and I regret to have to add that much life has been lost thereby.

WESTERN EDUCATION NEEDED.

The need of Western education is everywhere felt, and there is a tremendous run upon Dr. Faber's book **自西徂東** and Dr. John's **德慧入門**. Students are everywhere asking for the former, and the latter is also in great demand. The recent Imperial edicts introducing radical changes in the subjects for Metropolitan and Provincial degrees have already created a great amount of anxiety in purely Confucian minds, and the fact that in this city alone during the triennial examination the first three successful candidates for the *lin-sheng* degree are men who have won the honour on the strength of their extra-Chinese accomplishments is calculated to still further increase the alarm of conservative students. Great good will be achieved if an inclination is thereby generally created to acquire a wider and more useful species of information. The importance of the Edict cannot be over-estimated. Nothing so drastic, nothing so interesting or hopeful for China's future has ever been seen. There will doubtless be a considerable amount of objection, sentimental and otherwise, made

all over the country to the new proposal,—a love for national idiosyncrasies and a clinging to old traditions exhibited. It is to be hoped, however, that the change will be generally allowed, and that the adoption of a new style of learning will produce in China those advantages the absence of which has contributed so much to her feebleness in every sense.

AN INTERESTING ATTEMPT.

is at present being made by Jên Taotai to supply facilities for acquiring Western knowledge in this city. A large tenement has been adapted and made suitable for the purpose of teaching English, French, mathematics, natural science, etc., and the library of the school is already well-equipped with text books, maps, and charts. The weak part of the scheme is the

ABSENCE OF COMPETENT INSTRUCTORS,

but it is understood that H.E. Jên intends to cope with this undoubted flaw in his programme in the course of a few weeks. More signal proof of the need that exists for properly equipped schools and colleges has not been given than by one 宋, Sung, himself a Hanlin, who is Superintendent of the Chêngtu. 商務局. In his official capacity he has just issued a proclamation in regard to the working of coal mines and in this ludicrous document he declares that the products of coal are very numerous among them being *kerosene oil and sulphuric acid*!! Then coal mine owners are to form themselves into a sort of Chamber of Commerce or official combination (公司) which again will establish a General Kerosene Warehouse here. When this combination has been formed, then the coal mines will be prospected and special measures taken in the case of such coal mines as are likely to produce the most oil! It is altogether a most egregious proclamation, and is also a fair illustration of how the blind lead the blind in China.

FATHER FLEURY

is still a captive, but the Chêngtu authorities have despatched troops with the view of overawing Yü Man-tze and his followers. It is also understood that the French Government have intimated to the high officials at Peking that the Governor-General will be held responsible for the whole incident. This intimation has been the cause of the movement of the troops. But the whole case is very difficult. How to save the unfortunate priest, and yet punish his captors, who by the way are well-armed and numerous, is a puzzle which your correspondent cannot unravel.

THE SHUN-CHING CASE

has been settled—thanks to the effective intervention of Mr. Litton, H.B.M.'s Consul, whose activity and promptness have been admirable. British residents here are well pleased to have so excellent an official in charge of their interests in these critical times.

MISSION WORK.

The majority of local foreigners are absent from the city, seeking relief from the oppressive heat on the hills. Mission work, however, goes on pretty much as usual, and never were the chapels better filled with attentive audiences than they are at present. To missionaries who are interested in mission work, it is highly encouraging to be able to present Christian truth to men whose minds, by force of circumstance, are compelled to search after knowledge of a kind they have hitherto been apt to depreciate and even scorn. It is satisfactory also to learn that men who have been casual listeners in the chapels and who have returned to their villages are now studying the New Testament and other Christian literature with diligence and zeal. It is the thoughtless and utterly indifferent character of the ordinary Chinese which has hitherto proved to be the chief obstacle to his propagation of Christian truth in the

land. Given a greater amount of mental activity and a less self-satisfied attitude on the part of these millions, there is no reason why, with God's blessing, Christianity should not make infinite strides towards the complete conversion of China within the next two decades. China needs a political regeneration very much, but she needs a spiritual salvation far more. And if the latter be effected as we surely hope it will, the former will follow in its train just as certainly as summer follows spring.

10th August.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Russians have about 25,000 soldiers between Newchwang and Port Arthur. They have landed over a hundred new big guns at Port Arthur and are building up forts, etc., very quickly. A large number of Chinese and Russians are at work on the forts, wharves, etc., at both Port Arthur and Talienwan, whilst the dock at Port Arthur has been enlarged. I saw over two hundred men making canvas tents for the men who have not got houses. Wherever one goes now one finds Russian soldiers all over the country, both on the main road and inland, and surveying for the railway is going on in various places. When the railway is completed Russia, to judge by all appearances, will make another important step forward. They have about thirteen men-of-war now guarding their new acquisitions between Port Arthur and Talienwan.

15th August.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ANOTHER UNEVENTFUL WEEK

has passed, the chief excitements of which have been the receipt of the news of the bombardment and capitulation of Manila, the occurrence of a small gale on the 17th inst., and the running ashore of the cruiser *Blenheim* while entering the harbour near North Point. The weather has been alternately hot and stormy; it is now fine and distinctly warm. The rainfall continues short; even a gale only adds from 1½ to 2½ inches to the register.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The proceedings at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th inst. were varied by a novel and interesting resolution moved by Mr. Ho Kai. In a rather lengthy speech he moved a resolution to the effect that the piece of ground situate at British Kowloon known as Sung Wong Toi or Sung Wong Tong, together with a certain area surrounding, be delineated and marked red on the annexed plan and reserved in perpetuity to the use of the public and kept in good order by the Public Works Department. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wei Yuk, and supported by the Director of Public Works and Mr. Whitehead. H.E. the Acting Governor also spoke in approbation of the proposal, and the resolution was carried unanimously. It appears that this spot is famous in Chinese history, as the retreat, 600 years ago, of the King of Sung, and there is a large granite boulder, which crowns the summit of a circular hill close to Matsu-chung, directly west of Kowloon city, on which is engraved an inscription recording that this was the Hall of the King of Sung. The inscription is believed to be a genuine one by the Chinese Government, who in 1807 had it restored, as it was showing signs of effacement. It is satisfactory that now, owing to Mr. Ho Kai's exertions, this relic of antiquity will be preserved from iconoclastic hands. At the same meeting Mr. Whitehead also got his Bill, providing for the reservation of part of Causeway Bay

for purposes of recreation, read a second and third time and passed. A Bill for the establishment of vacations in the Supreme Court, and the Bill amending the Trade Marks Registration Ordinance were read a third time and passed.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE KOWLOON "HINTERLAND."

The gunboat *Plover* returned to port on the 14th inst. bringing Messrs. Lockhart and Ormsby and Lieut. Rundall, R.E., the Special Commissioner and his colleagues, who had spent a hot but pleasant week in inspecting Mirs Bay and other districts. They were everywhere well received by the people and found some fine and lovely country, capable of producing fine crops. On the 17th inst. the Special Commission left again in the *Plover* to complete the work. They have gone this time to the Western district, will survey Castle Peak Bay, and will visit Lantau. With regard to the future administration of the new territory, I hear that Mr. Lockhart will probably be appointed Chief Commissioner, with three Commissioners under him.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MISSION.

The gallant Admiral, whose criticisms of the navy have so often irked the Government, is coming to the Far East as representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and the local branch of the Navy League, I understand, has already discussed plans for his entertainment in a fitting manner. I expect other public bodies will be glad to meet Lord Charlie, who will be sure to meet a warm welcome from all classes.

THE LITTLE TYPHOON

which blew on the 17th inst. came on rather suddenly, and though most of the native craft got away to the shelter of Causeway Bay, some few cargo and dust boats were smashed up on the Praya, and it was stated that some of the occupants were drowned, but this statement has since been contradicted. The Blue Funnel steamer *Nestor* broke from her moorings and drifted down alongside the Indo-China steamer *Taisang*, her anchors doing damage to the extent of about \$1,000 to the latter's moorings. Eventually the *Nestor* made her mooring chain fast to the *Taisang's* buoy, and both vessels rode out the gale there in safety. The squalls were fierce but not continuous, and the rain was not heavy. Little damage was done ashore, beyond the destruction of some trees.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LD.

The half-yearly meeting of this company which was held on the 18th inst. proved very harmonious. The Chairman (Mr. Osborne) was able to add something in the shape of encouraging facts to those mentioned in the report (already published.) He said that since 1894 no less than \$32,000 had been spent in improvements and repairs to the building, the assets had been written down by \$47,000, and \$63,000 had been invested in new furniture and accessories, a total of \$142,000, equal to one-third of the capital, the whole of which had come out of profits. Mr. Cox, who seconded the adoption of the report, said he thought the shareholders were all much indebted to the directors for the success with which they had pulled the hotel through. The report and accounts having been passed and other formal business put through, Mr. Ho Tung then, after eulogising the conduct of the directors, asked the Board to summon an extraordinary meeting at which he intended to submit a resolution authorising the grant to the three existing directors of a substantial bonus in recognition of their services to the Company. The Chairman having, on behalf of himself and colleagues, thanked Mr. Ho Tung for the pleasant things said of them, and expressed their gratification at this proposed mark of appreciation of their labours, said they would be happy to call the meeting asked for.

THE REBELLION IN KUANGSI

is, in spite of Chinese official assurances to the contrary, far from having been crushed. It is true that a large number of insurgents have been captured and sent in to the authorities of different districts for execution, but the movement is not dead. The rebel chief, Li Lap-ting, is still at large. He is, of course, greatly handicapped by want of proper arms, but may still give trouble. The French gunboat *Lion*, which for some time got fast in the shallows of the river, has now arrived at Wuchou. The rebellion is having a strongly prejudicial and restrictive effect on business in this colony.

Hongkong, 20th August.

MANILA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

I am writing these notes before the attack on Manila, but I hope that the same mail will carry the news of the fall of this Spanish capital of the Far East. At this moment we are anxiously waiting for the signal which shall order the army to advance and the ships to move into line of action. The forty-eight hours' notification to the Spanish Captain-General Fermin Jaudines and to the Foreign Consuls and men-of-war expired on Tuesday at 12.30 p.m. on 9th August. A demand for surrender was made and a refusal followed; and then the expected attack was set for Monday at noon, but for very good reasons known to those high in authority, the combined movement of army and navy was deferred with the probabilities that it might be ordered at any time General Merritt and Admiral Dewey should think wise. This is written on Thursday, the 11th, that is, begun then. It might not be completed for some days yet, unless a mail leaves very soon. As I write I am told that it is presumable that the attack on the defences of Manila will be made Saturday, the 13th, or Sunday the 14th. If the Spaniards should provoke an engagement, it might end in a general battle before Saturday. There are many who, not understanding the situation or the conditions that influence the Commanders-in-Chief of the American forces, criticise this delay and speak unkindly of those responsible, but the end will in all likelihood prove that the postponement was for the best and not unwarranted.

It is more natural for men to criticise unfavourably than praise or even endeavour to discover any good in the acts of those who are far better acquainted with what is required. They hear the superficial or first stated reason and draw their conclusions from such paltry information where if they knew all the facts they would be ashamed of their cursory and precipitate opinion. So it is with this campaign in the Philippines. There are always those who know more about it than anybody else, groups and groups of wiseacres who say what the Army should do and should not do, what the Navy ought to undertake and what it ought not to undertake. Such men have had a glorious opportunity to grumble over the failure to proceed on Manila, the very hour that the 48 hours' notice was up. They complained before because a headlong rush was not made upon the city, the day the first expedition arrived, but when, after waiting so long and hearing the actual announcement that an ultimatum had been sent to the Captain-General, they did not witness a battle, their disappointment was profound and the air was heavy with chunks of consummate criticism, falling about one like flakes in a late autumn snowstorm! Fortunately these "know it all" views are confined to those who do not control the affairs of the fleet or army. The real powers that be know what they are about.

I would not give the impression that a spirit of unrest exists here over the delay—that is unwholesome unrest. On the contrary, earnestness which is akin to enthusiasm prevails from the highest to the lowest Army and Navy men. Perhaps it is this intensity of spirit that breeds complaints among those who know no other way to express their feelings. But it is not confined to Manila. Letters from Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, and telegrams from America breathe a strong suggestion of dissatisfaction that Manila has not been forced to surrender or been captured prior to this date. Now I beg to submit that such ideas are not based on a true conception of the situation. I have the utmost confidence in Admiral Dewey, General Merritt, and others high in authority. I believe when the history of the Philippine Campaign is written it will prove that no serious mistake was made in its conduct by those mentioned and that they had the best of reasons for not proceeding against Manila, a day or hour sooner than they will have done when this letter reaches Hongkong.

On Sunday, August 7, Captain General Fermin Jaudines was officially informed of the Americans' intentions. Saturday, General Merritt and Admiral Dewey met and drew up the letter which sealed the fate of Manila. It was a brief, simple, unpretentious, pointed, courteous note. It was a history-making epistle on which the future of the Philippines and of American interests in the Far East depended. They told General Jaudines that they gave him 48 hours' notice from the hour of receipt of the communication in which to remove non-combatants from places of danger and to make such other preparations as he wished; that after the expiration of said 48 hours they might make an attack on the defences of Manila, or sooner if he made an attack on the American forces. They did not say that they would attack immediately after the expiration of the 48 hours, and they did not say that they would bombard Manila but that they would "attack the defences" of Manila. In other words they have neither intention nor desire to burn or destroy the city, but they intend to force it to surrender if it will not do so voluntarily. In so doing they give all foreigners and non-combatants an opportunity to escape danger.

The letter was sent through the Acting American Consul,—the British Consul,—and reached the Governor-General at 12.30 p.m. Sunday, 9th August. He did not delay in replying. The answer came that afternoon. He acknowledged the receipt of the letter in the same courteous terms that it was sent. He thanked the General and Admiral for their humanity in the matter of non-combatants but regretted that owing to the city being surrounded by the insurgents he had no safe place in which to locate the women and children.

He said nothing about surrender or resistance but indulged in no language of confidence or boasting. In due time following this a formal demand was made for surrender by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. To it came a final reply refusing to comply with the demand. The next step will be to attack unless the Spaniards begin negotiations for capitulation or news comes that peace has been declared. Either is possible and even probable but if they do not materialise inside of the ensuing 48 hours there will be a general land and sea advance on the city that must end in its capture. While we all admire the courage and spirit of the Spaniards in holding out it is plain that except as far as Madrid is concerned the best policy would be to capitulate and so save loss of life and property. It is a perfectly plain case of a forlorn hope and not an instance where the defenders are selling their lives as dearly as possible and fighting against savages or conditions where surrender would mean death or extreme hardships. The day the

Americans enter Manila the inhabitants will experience the first day of absolute security since the war began. From knowledge of General Merritt's character and plans I am quite sure that even the Spaniards will not speak unfavourably of American administration. He is a great and a good man, firm, vigorous, but honest and generous. Moreover, whatever he does for the betterment of the people and country will not be prompted by selfish motives but a purpose to do honour to his country.

In order that the readers of the *Daily News* and all interested may understand General Merritt's policy I will quote from a general order of his just issued under the head of "Headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps," dated Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, on the 9th of August, 1898, and signed by Adjutant-General Babcock, by command of Major General Merritt:—

"In view of the extraordinary conditions under which this army is operating the Commanding General desires to acquaint the officers and men composing it with the expectations he entertains as to their conduct.

"You are assembled upon foreign soil situated within the western confines of a vast ocean, separating you from your native land. You have come not as despoilers and oppressors, but simply as the instruments of a strong, free government whose purposes are beneficent and which has declared itself in this war the champion of those oppressed by Spanish mis-rule.

"It is therefore the intention of this order to appeal directly to your pride in your position as representatives of a high civilisation, in the hope and with the firm conviction, that you will so conduct yourselves in your relations with the inhabitants of these islands, as to convince them of the lofty nature of the mission which you have come to execute.

"It is not believed that any acts of pillage, rapine, or violence will be committed by soldiers in the employ of the United States, but should there be persons with this command who prove themselves unworthy of this confidence, their acts will be considered not only as crimes against the sufferers, but as direct insults to the United States flag, and they will be punished on the spot with maximum penalties known to military law."

The above is taken *verbatim* from this important order and needs no comment. It speaks for itself. There is no doubt that it will be enforced. When it was read to the soldiers they cheered with all their might and showed they welcomed its sentiments as well as acquiesced in a wise order. How it stands out in contrast to the orders and proclamations of the Spanish officials! When the natives throughout the land and the Spaniards in Manila read it, they may be surprised at its humane and Christian as well as military spirit, but they will soon learn that it is not empty language.

I am able now to give a succinct statement of the arrangement of the American troops operating in the Philippines. The forces are organised as the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, composed of two brigades with Brigadier-General T. M. Anderson in command of the division. General Merritt of course, is in command of the entire corps. The first brigade is commanded by Brigadier-General Arthur MacArthur and is composed of the 23rd U.S. Infantry, two battalions; 14th U.S. Infantry, one battalion; 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, two battalions; 1st Idaho Volunteer Infantry, two battalions; 1st Wyoming Volunteer Infantry, one battalion; Astor Battery.

The Second Brigade is commanded by Brigadier-General F. V. Greene and is com-

posed of the 18th U.S. Infantry, two battalions; one Battalion four foot-batteries, 3rd U.S. Artillery; Co. "A" Battalion U.S. Engineers; 1st California Volunteer Infantry; 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Light Battery "A" Utah Volunteer Artillery; Light Battery "B" Utah Volunteer Artillery.

The above two Brigades are at Camp Dewey, below Malate, and deployed about Manila. At Cavite as a guard and reserve remain the 2nd Oregon Volunteer Infantry, a detachment of California Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and a detachment of the Signal Corps. General Merritt retains his headquarters on the steamer *Neuport* and will go directly from it to offices in Manila. When the attack by land on Manila is made by order of General Merritt the division will be in command of General Anderson and the two Brigades under Generals MacArthur and Greene respectively. The latter will advance along the beach—or with his left flank on the beach, while General MacArthur will make his forward movement to the right and further inland and command the city. Fully 10,000 men are included in the two Brigades.

It is most interesting to note the movements of the foreign men-of-war since Admiral Dewey gave them notice of his intended attack on the city. Lieutenant Brumby, the Admiral's flag-lieutenant, visited the chief officers of the different foreign squadrons and in informing them of the Admiral's plans requested that they would move from their present anchorage so that his ships could have a free course along the front of the city and they would be beyond danger. They all politely thanked the Admiral and agreed to do as he requested. Even the German Admiral expressed special desire to comply with the Admiral's wishes and asked if there was any place in particular where he should go. The French Admiral thanked Admiral Dewey for his great courtesy shown all through the blockade, while Captain Chichester said that he would get out of the way of the American fleet as did the Japanese captain. These remarks were all formalities, but given in a kindly spirit. On Tuesday morning, 11th August, the German squadron was the first to move. It steamed straight out into the Bay about four miles and sent the German refugee ships to Mariveles. The Germans were followed by the two French men-of-war. In contrast to these two squadrons, the British and Japanese came over to Cavite and anchored among the American ships. The *Immortalité* and *Iphigenia* are not far from the *Olympia*. The *Piquet* and *Rattler* are further inside and nearer Cavite and Saugley Point. The *Naniwa* is also near the *Olympia*. On Canacao Bay not far from Mr. Young's slip and the hospital wharf are several lighters filled with British subjects. There is a jolly crowd of bachelors in two lighters provided with an abundance of eatables and drinkables. To see the number of cocktails done away with yesterday one would have thought that the Club had opened a branch at Cavite. Not far away are two small steamers containing the married men, women, and children. The Belgian Consul, wife, and children are on the *Culgoa*. The *Concord* and *Petrel* have been sent up opposite the city and are not more than one mile from the entrance to the river which they are guarding. The *Monterey* has had time to get into splendid shape and her big guns are certain to work havoc in the Spanish lines. She stopped at Guam on the way out and found the American flag flying and everybody well. She met with good weather nearly all the distance excepting the last few days. Instead of coming by the north she took the southern passage through San Bernardino Straits. The *Monadnock* is now expected daily with the collier *Nero*. The fourth expedition is also due within the next six days. It will bring several thousand troops. The *Tchang* has arrived from

Nagasaki with stores for the fleet. The *Oxus* also with supplies is a new arrival.

Manila has fallen.—The Spanish flag came down and the American went up at exactly 5.40 p.m. Saturday, August 13th. At nine o'clock in the morning the *Olympia* got underway, followed by the rest of the American fleet with battle flags flying, and cleared for action. The *Olympia*, *Raleigh*, *Petrel*, and *Callao* engaged the Malate fort. Just to the North were the *Monterey*, *Baltimore*, *Charleston*, *Boston*, and *Concord*. Only the first four did any firing, the Spanish batteries making no reply to the ships. The Malate fort was repeatedly hit by American shells, forcing the garrison out. The *Olympia* fired the first shot at 9.35 a.m. and ceased firing at eleven, when the white flag was hoisted over the wall of the fortified city. In the meantime the American troops advanced along the beach, entered Malate fort, raised the Stars and Stripes, and proceeded on to the city, halting outside the walls. Admiral Dewey sent Lieut. Brumby with General Whittier who represented General Merritt, on shore in the Belgian Consul's launch to negotiate for the surrender. They were gone two hours and they returned bringing the good news that the Spaniards would capitulate. When Lieut. Brumby told the Admiral of the result of the conference, the men manned the sides and rigging of the *Olympia* and cheered wildly. This was taken up by other ships and the harbour rang with their shouts of victory. Lieut. Brumby then took General Merritt who was in the *Zafiro* ashore and completed negotiations for surrender. The papers were signed at 5.30 and ten minutes later the large Spanish flag was hauled down and an immense American ensign raised, over 36 feet long. Immediately a national salute of 21 guns was fired by all the American ships led by the *Olympia*. Only eight Americans lost their lives in the attack but the Spanish loss was quite heavy according to their own reports. American troops are in full possession of the city and General Merritt is in charge. The refugees have returned and the foreign ships have resumed their former anchorage. Everybody is happy over the surrender, even the Spaniards seem delighted. Last night Spanish and American officers were dining together in the *cafés* and hotels. The Spanish non-combatants and the natives appear equally pleased that the Americans are in control. Of course, signs of personal feeling are now and then quite noticeable but on the whole the situation is satisfactory. The terms of surrender are most generous and grant the Spanish army and officials all the honours of war. The soldiers have stacked arms and the officers keep their side-arms. The town appears quiet to-day but in a few days business will be going on even better than four months ago. When the battle or attack began yesterday the Spaniards easily saw, with the powerful array of ships along their front, that there was no chance, if they fired in reply, of keeping off eventual capture. The American vessels only fired in the Malate fort so that the army could enter. No shots were fired at or into the city. The only real fighting was in the trenches outside of Malate. During the attack the British ship *Immortalité* took up position between the Germans and Americans. This may not have meant anything but it was interesting. The Germans gave no indications of interfering. The foreign fleet will probably salute the American flag to-day or to-morrow. The insurgents did not succeed in entering the city ahead of the Americans as the latter took up positions to protect the whole of Manila from plunder. Everything was accomplished almost in a peaceful way. Merritt and Dewey are both pleased with the result.

Manila Bay, 14th August.

Manila is quiet as far as any disturbances are concerned, but the streets are full of life, the hotels and *cafés* are crowded, the river is busy with large and small boats, and carriages are rushing about in every direction. American and Spanish soldiers pass and repass on the sidewalks, sit side by side in the dining rooms, and generally mix, with very little sign of any ill-feeling. Manila certainly presents a more animated appearance to-day than it has before in years. What with the incoming of 1,000 American soldiers, the disbanding of a force of 8,000 Spaniards, the influx of 100,000 natives who had fled to the country, and the return of foreign residents who had temporarily forsaken Manila, the situation is assuredly interesting. There is some confusion. That it is to be expected. Great changes cannot be effected in a day or in several days where one of the chief elements of the change is a *mañana* people who want to put off everything until to-morrow that can be done to-day. Food is still scarce and it is impossible to get a good square meal outside of private houses and the Clubs. The hotels are putting up miserable fare.

The water has been turned on again from the Waterworks and generally the situation is greatly improved, but food is not coming in fast enough from the outside and the demand still exceeds the supply, causing high prices and poor quality.

The difficulties of turning over the government from Spanish to American hands are far greater than most men appreciate. The conduct of the affairs of a great city and country like this is complicated as it is in peace time, but when it is necessary to completely alter the control thereof in a day or a few days all kinds of difficulties and perplexities arise. However, General Merritt and his staff of assistants are doing as much as possible to convert chaos into cosmos and are succeeding admirably. He has issued his proclamation to the people of the Philippines, which was published Thursday, the 16th, in all the daily papers not only in Spanish but in English and Tagalog. It was favourably received by Spaniards, natives, and foreigners. It is a well-worded, firm, frank, and judicious statement of the position, intentions, and policy of the United States Government as represented by General Merritt. Its effect is very noticeable throughout the city and it is the chief topic of discussion.

Maj.-General Merritt has ordered Brigadier-General Anderson to resume his post at Cavite, where the fourth expedition will be landed when it arrives. It is now due. Brigadier-General McArthur has been appointed Provost-Marshal General Commandant of the walled city of Manila. Colonel Smith and Colonel Owenshire have been named as deputies for other portions of the city, and will exercise due jurisdiction. Colonel Manners will probably act as Collector of the Port. Lieutenant Elliott is acting as Captain of the Port. General Greene has charge of the fiscal and financial part of the government. All these military officers are selected for their respective labours with a special view to their abilities and experience.

The *Monatnock* towed by the *Nero* arrived on the 16th after being out 32 days from Honolulu. She experienced rough weather the last few days, but on the whole had a favourable passage. She stopped at Guam en route. The officers and crew are greatly disappointed because they missed the fall of Manila, but are consoled with the knowledge that there was little work for the ships.

This evening there was a meeting between General McArthur and the Mayor and members of the city council, in which an effort was made to come to an understanding about carrying on the city government. They were unable to agree and it is probable that no satisfactory terms can be arranged. This will mean a delay which is unfortunate, but it is difficult

to prevent it. What will be the result I do not know, but as long as the Spaniards stay here it is as much for their interests to have the municipal government run smoothly as it is for the Americans.

There is trouble between the American authorities and Aguinaldo, but I hope and have reason to believe that it is not sufficiently serious to cause a clash of arms. Aguinaldo objects to any Spanish official remaining in office and demands the appointment of natives to a portion of the places, expects that the Americans will hold no country outside of Manila, asks them to evacuate Cavite entirely, and says that the Philippines wish the use of Manila Bay free of all Custom-house and tariff regulations. General Merritt is inclined to give attention to Aguinaldo's representations, but not in any degree to yield to them unless entirely consistent with his own plans and purposes. He is firm, will do what is right, but will not be dictated to under any circumstances.

The steamer *Oxus*, Captain Rowland, has the honour of receiving the first clearance papers from this port under American military occupation. His certificate is marked No. 1. I have advised him to have it photographed or at least copied. Lieut. Elliott of the Navy as Captain of the Port signed it. Work is going rapidly ahead in clearing the entrance to the river of obstructions. Several vessels which have been sunk there will be either blown up or removed. In-side of five days the port should be able to conduct its business with dispatch and take care of all steamers coming and going with less red-tape and trouble than characterised the former days of Spanish rule. If any complaints are made against the conditions that exist under the American occupation, it should be remembered that such remarkable changes as are necessary to permit things to run smoothly cannot be accomplished all at once.

The news of peace was welcomed here in view of the fact that Manila had been taken. Had it come prior to Manila's fall there would be a disgusted American Army and Navy in the Philippines. Fortunately the cable was not working and although peace was agreed to on the 12th, Manila was taken on the 13th. This makes an interesting incident in history and will ever be associated with this campaign.

The action of Captain Chichester of the *Immortalité* in saluting the American flag raised over the city of Manila is generally commended. Even friends of Germany admit that he scored a point for England in her relations with America by showing deserved honour to the Stars and Stripes. He ordered a national salute in honour of the American colours, which was fired with the usual English precision and aim. But the German, French, and Japanese Admirals failed to follow suit, thus losing an opportunity to gain the good will of a great nation by sticking too close to some indefinite technicality of international law. Captain Chichester is much the same kind of an international lawyer as Admiral Dewey. And it seems to me that such men are the ones whose names go down to history. They are doers, not theorists.

The Germans, in sending one of their vessels to Hongkong post haste immediately after the American flag was raised over the city, were guilty of marked discourtesy towards Admiral Dewey. They sent this vessel off without either taking the Admiral's dispatches or regularly informing him of their intention to send a man-of-war to Hongkong.

18th August.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PRINCE'S ACCIDENT.

The accident which befell the Prince of Wales on Monday has proved to be more serious than was at first supposed. While on a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor he slipped on a spiral staircase, and in saving himself from falling broke his left knee-cap. The surgeons have decided against an operation, but it is considered probable that the Prince will never again be able to walk without a slight limp. Expressions of sympathy are of course pouring in from all quarters of the globe, and Marlborough House is thronged with callers throughout the day.

"W. G.'s" JUBILEE.

No cricket match during the past two seasons has created so much interest as that between "Gentlemen and Players" which occupied the first three days of this week at Lord's. For the opening day of the match was the champion's fiftieth birthday, and the date had been specially selected for the match in Dr. Grace's honour. The strongest possible teams had been selected on both sides, and a brilliant match was expected, the "Gentlemen" including no fewer than six Captains of counties, among these of course being "W. G." himself. And it proved indeed an exceptionally interesting match, though something like a collapse among the amateurs in their second innings prevented it from being a very close one. But Grace himself was in excellent form, putting together 76 runs in the two innings for the loss of a single wicket. If he had gone in first instead of seventh in the second innings he might indeed have put a different complexion on the game. And he followed up his brilliant performance for a man of fifty by remaining all day at the wickets on Thursday, and putting together 143 for Gloucestershire against Nottingham, a score which he has to-day increased to 168. They are two admirable performances, which will place him high up in the list of averages.

BISLEY.

The Bisley meeting, which closes to-morrow, has this year proved more attractive than ever. Yesterday the camps received their first visit from the present Commander-in-chief, for, strange to say, Lord Wolseley has never been to Bisley before since it superseded Wimbledon as the site of the year's great shoots. The interest in the shooting for the Queen's Prize has become greatly intensified since it has been compressed into five days of the last week of the meeting; and this year's close contests for the bronze and silver medals raised the excitement to the highest pitch. The bronze medalist is Private Simpson, of the 4th V. B. Manchester, who only won the distinction after a desperate struggle with Sergeant Duncan Morrison, of the 1st V. B. Highland Light Infantry. In shooting off their tie each man made first a bull and then an inner, and Morrison then followed with a second inner. Simpson succeeded in making the bull which he required to win, and thus achieved a victory for himself and for his county. He followed up this feat by making a "possible" of 50 at the 500 yards range, in the second stage of the Queen's, and there seemed a fair prospect of the silver medal following the bronze. But at the 600 yards Simpson made but a moderate score, and the silver medal was tied for by Lieut. E. N. Fletcher of the 2nd V. B. Liverpool, and Col.-Sergt. C. J. Barrett, of the 2nd V. B. Norfolk. The tie has not yet been shot off. England has won the Elcho Shield, and Scotland the International Challenge Trophy.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE ANTI-VACCINATORS.

The Parliamentary Session is rapidly drawing to a close, having established an unchallenged record as the dullest Session of modern times. The Irish Local Government Bill has been brought up from the Lower House into the House of Lords, and Lord Londonderry entered his protest against the action of the Government in abandoning the loyal minority in Ireland. But even he acknowledged that a measure of local government could no longer be denied to Ireland, and there is no doubt that much as the Irish peers—and the English and Scottish peers too for that matter—dislike the Bill, they will allow it to pass into law without insisting on any amendments which would have the effect of wrecking the measure. In the House of Commons the measure of most general interest which has been under discussion is the Vaccination Bill. When this measure came up on the Report stage, the Government surprised everyone by making an almost complete surrender to the Anti-Vaccinationists. They have in effect adopted an amendment moved by Sir Walter Foster granting immunity from prosecution to any parent who makes a declaration before two magistrates to the effect that he has a conscientious objection to vaccination. They have only modified Sir Walter's suggestion to the extent that the parent must "satisfy" the two magistrates that he really has the "conscientious objection" to which he pretends. Among a certain section of the House there is a great outcry against the Government on the score of its surrender. There is no doubt, of course, that the Government would have had a substantial majority if they had opposed the amendment; and it is declared that they accepted it merely in order to hasten the date of prorogation. But as a matter of fact although the anti-vaccinators in the House of Commons are a mere handful, there are a very large number of members who, like Sir Walter Foster himself, while firmly believing in the advantages of vaccination, strongly object to making martyrs of those holding a different opinion. Now they have their way, and we shall soon see how far small-pox will be able to extend its ravages in consequence of the Government surrender.

A CONVERT FROM HOME RULE.

In political circles generally the most interesting topic of conversation has been the recantation of Mr. Doughty, M. P. for Great Grimsby. He was elected in 1895 as a supporter of Home Rule, but he has just declared that he has lost all faith in this vaunted panacea for Irish ills. He has boldly gone down to his constituency, bearded the voters who returned him to Parliament, and announced his acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds. But he will stand again at the by-election which must follow. He declares himself still a "social reformer"—a Liberal in the true sense of the word; but it must be admitted that he has in effect recanted a good deal more than Home Rule. There is indeed a probability that he will be adopted as their candidate by the whole Unionist Party. But the difficulty is that while Mr. Doughty was still regarded as a Radical, accepting all the planks in the Radical platform, including Home Rule, there was already a Unionist candidate in the field, and now he is naturally disinclined to give way. If Mr. Doughty and he both stand, the new Radical candidate will no doubt get in; but if it becomes a fair stand-up fight between two men representing the two parties the result will be very difficult to forecast.

MEMORIALS TO GLADSTONE.

The Committee which, with the Prince of Wales at its head, has been formed for the purpose of organising a national memorial to Mr. Gladstone has just presented its report, and it is one which has given very

general satisfaction. They have given careful consideration to all the suggestions which were brought to their notice, though some of these were very absurd. Some, like that of encircling all the great towns of England with a belt of parks, would cost fabulous sums; others, like that of establishing a sort of saint's day or public holiday in the great statesman's honour a little over-rate his greatness. But the majority of the rejected schemes are rejected because they were deficient in the personal element. They were proposals for carrying out some great object which was in itself much dearer to the proposers' hearts than the desire to do honour to Gladstone's memory. The Committee have decided that in the first instance the memorials shall be personal, and shall take the form of three monuments in the capitals, respectively, of England, Scotland, and Ireland. If, when this has been accomplished, there are still funds in hand, then one of the unpersonal schemes, such as university endowments, may be carried out.

22nd July.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness, whilst on a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor, had the misfortune to meet with an accident which has proved to be more severe than was at first anticipated. Whilst descending the stairs he slipped and fell, with the result that he has fractured his left-knee cap, about one-fifth of the bone being torn away, leaving a gap of some two inches. Lord Lister, Sir W. MacCormack, Sir Thos. Smith, and Sir Francis Laking are in constant attendance. The question of opening the knee joint and bringing the sundered fragments together has been discussed but abandoned after due consideration. Absolute rest is however ordered and all engagements have for the present been cancelled; Goodwood and the delights of Cowes Regatta will have to be foregone and it is doubtful if the projected visit to Marienbad will take place. Though not important enough to be termed dangerous, a fractured patella is a tedious business and sometimes causes permanent lameness. In His Royal Highness's case, however, it is satisfactory to know that his medical advisers have reassured him upon this point and he has been told that if he will rest for a sufficient time the cure will be quite complete. To beguile the weary hours the electrophone has been specially laid on, and the august patient was able last night to listen to the delightful music of *Don Giovanni*, and favourite songs from the *Rumoury Girl*, or the *Greek Slave*, in the seclusion of his sick room.

THE WAR.

With the fall of Santiago we were sanguine enough to hope that we had practically heard the last of the war, but according to telegrams received by the *Daily Telegraph* from New York this hardly seems to be the case. Mr. Secretary Day is reported to have said that the only peace proposals he knows of are those which are confined to the newspapers and he expressed the opinion that too much is being made of the matter by the newspapers, which give the public a wrong idea of the extent to which the anxiety for peace exists among the President and his advisers. Of course, this may be so, but we have been told so frequently that Mr. McKinley is a humanitarian and has had this war thrust upon him entirely against his will that we had begun to believe it, and when there seemed a reasonable probability of peace we thought he would stand to his principles and declare for it. Nothing however succeeds like success and having obtained such decisive victories in Cuba,

the next step seems to be to take Puerto Rico and then go on to Spain, taking the Canaries on the way. This at any rate is the little scheme General Miles has submitted to President McKinley for approval. Whether humanitarianism will step in remains to be proved.

A CURIOUS WILL CASE.

A remarkably interesting will case has just been concluded in which the aim has been to upset the will of the late Mrs. Howard, of Blackpool, a widow lady who died last December leaving a considerable amount of money. She appointed her medical man, Dr. George Kingsbury, one of her executors and likewise made him her residuary legatee, which entitled him to something like £30,000. Her son (with whom she had not been on good terms) disputed the will, alleging that undue influence had been used and suggesting that it had been made under hypnotic influence. It was proved that on various occasions D. Kingsbury had attempted to hypnotise Mrs. Howard for pains in the head. The doctor admitted the attempt but said he had always been unsuccessful and moreover that he had never mentioned business affairs on these occasions, and that Mrs. Howard's maid had been present on each occasion when the experiment had been tried. After listening carefully to all the evidence the Jury decided in the doctor's favour and he is enriched to the extent of between £30,000 and £40,000. One great point he made was that it was impossible to hypnotise anyone against their will. If the will is actively employed in opposition this may be the case, but I am sure many people are hypnotised unconsciously as was so cleverly demonstrated by Messrs. Traill and Hichens in *The Medicine Man*.

THE MAGAZINE WAR.

The battle between Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons and Messrs. Harmsworth Bros. with regard to the boycott of their new magazine has been raging almost as fiercely as the Spanish-American campaign, only fortunately words do not do the same amount of damage as the more recognised implements of war. The main result of the fray has been a magnificent advertisement through which more than 700,000 *Harmsworths* have been sold in one week. It will be interesting to note if the sales of the August number will be equally successful. An informal meeting of some of the leading newspaper proprietors was held on Monday at the offices of the *Daily Graphic* to discuss the situation. It was however of a strictly private nature and so far its secrets have not been divulged.

THE GLADSTONE MEMORIAL.

A meeting at which the Prince of Wales was to have presided was held at Grosvenor House yesterday, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster, to hear the reports of the Executive Committee which had been appointed to collect ideas as to the most suitable memorial to England's great statesman. The result of their deliberation is a suggestion that a series of monuments or memorials shall be erected in the capitals of England, Scotland, and Ireland. They also suggest the erection as a memorial at Hawarden of a building to contain the books of St. Deniol's Library which were collected during the Grand Old Man's lifetime. Sir William Harcourt in moving the resolution said that he did not desire to see what he would call "the frock-coat sort of statue" of the kind that did not exactly adorn Parliament Square, but a monument in a broader sense of the word. Sir William Mowbray seconded the resolution and spoke of the wonderful manifestation of feeling evinced during the two days' lying-in-state at Westminster. He thought the memorial should in some way perpetuate that. He too objected to the frock-coat type of statue but thought even that preferable to one

in a Roman toga. As a compromise he accepted one in Mr. Gladstone's academic robes. Among those present at the meeting were members of Parliament of various shades of opinion. Art was represented by Sir Edward J. Poynter, P. R. A., and Sir W. B. Richmond, and the Church by the Dean of Westminster.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS' CRICKET MATCH.

The match, to which additional interest was given from the fact that it commenced on the day on which Dr. W. Grace attained his jubilee, resulted in a victory for the Players. The finish was most exciting. The Players won the toss and naturally elected to bat. At the close of their second innings they were 295 runs to the good. The time was five minutes past four so a tie seemed inevitable. It was then decided to continue the game till seven and just three minutes before that hour the last Gentleman was disposed of and the Players won with 137 runs to spare. Only one man scored a century, Gunn, who in the first innings made 139. Grace, who received a tremendous ovation, made 43 in the first and 31 (not out) in the second innings. It was unfortunate that whilst fielding in the first innings he bruised his heel and walked lame during the remainder of the match which may slightly have interfered with his play, but it was good throughout, and that the vast audience were satisfied with the veteran player was conclusively proved by the applause that was accorded to him on every possible occasion.

In commemoration of his Jubilee match a dinner was tendered to him on Wednesday evening by the Sports Club and proved a most interesting reunion—owing to lack of space the company numbered only about 150 but had it been possible more than twice that number would have been present. Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, presided and Dr. Grace of course had the seat of honour on his right. After the usual loyal toasts the Chairman proposed the health of "W.G." in a capital speech. He playfully alluded to the old joke of the "Three Graces," E.M., W.G., and G.F., and deplored the death of G.F. He also cited the well-known reply of the Eton boy to the question as to the three Christian Graces. "Grace before meat, Grace after meat, and W. G. Grace," showing the hold that W. G. Grace had upon the youth of England. In his reply the Champion disclaimed a great deal of what the Chairman had said, or rather he affirmed that he did not deserve half of it, but the audience thought differently and gave him a tremendous reception. Their confidence in him is well placed. I notice in to-day's cricket news that in the return match Gloucestershire versus Nottinghamshire yesterday W. G. made 143 not-out and without giving one chance—which is good enough.

EXPLOSION AT EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.

An accident which might have been fraught with terrible results occurred at the Earl's Court Exhibition last Monday. The powder magazine at the rear of the Empress Theatre, where the powder used for the naval display is stored, exploded with terrific noise. One man was killed and two seriously injured; luckily some of the men were away at tea at the time or the list of casualties would have been far heavier. The exact cause of the explosion remains a mystery: by some it is attributed to the excessive heat, as it was a very sultry day—others think a lighted match must have been dropped in the magazine, but this is improbable. Be this as it may the results are only too obvious. Apart from the magazine, which is of course entirely wrecked, most of the houses near by have nearly all their windows broken; those facing the Exhibition in Lillie Bridge-road present a most dilapidated appearance. Luckily none of the visitors present in

the grounds at the time sustained any injury—some of them did not even know that anything unusual had happened. Fortunately, again, the theatre was empty, the afternoon performance having terminated about half-an-hour previously. The evening entertainment was carried on as usual and the exhibition was very crowded, numbers doubtless being attracted by the possibility of excitement of some kind. In this they were doomed to disappointment. The spot where the magazine is situated is surrounded by a hoarding fifteen feet high and as this remains intact there is nothing unusual to be seen. The damage to the Exhibition is practically limited to the magazine and clerical offices, these latter being entirely wrecked and probably requiring to be rebuilt. The explosion caused them to take fire and had it not been for the promptitude with which the policemen and firemen turned the hose upon them and so got the fire under, one trembles for the panic that might have ensued. Of course, an enquiry is being held and it is considered probable that the amount of powder allowed to be stored in such a public place will be further limited.

J. K.

22nd July.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangs Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 17th August, 1898, at 4.30 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Welch, Chairman, F. Anderson, E. A. Hewett, R. Inglis, J. Prentice, E. Shelling, A. P. Stokes, and the Assistant Secretary.

The Summons calling the meeting is taken as read.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended and police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Departmental Reports—The following Reports are submitted and ordered to be published:—

MONTHLY REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER FOR JULY, 1898.

Deaths registered among the Foreign Community:—

	1897.	1898.
Small-pox	0	0
Typhoid-fever	0	0
Cholera	0	0
Total from all causes	6	12
Calculated population	5,050	5,240
Death-rate per thousand ...	14.2	27.4

Deaths registered among the Native Community:—

	1897.	1898.
Small-pox	1	12
Cholera	0	0
Total from all causes	255	483
Calculated population	293,000	317,000
Death-rate per thousand ...	10.4	18.3

Infectious Diseases notified among Foreign Community:—

Small-pox 0, cholera 0, typhoid fever 4, typhus fever 0, dysentery 18, diphtheria 0, measles 1, scarlet fever 0, whooping-cough 13, influenza 0, tuberculosis 0, malaria 18, lobar pneumonia 0, infantile diarrhoea 7.—Total 81.

Isolation Hospital was not used during the month.

Plague Station was used for isolation of two coffins containing bodies dead of suspected Plague.

Lock Hospital:—

	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.
Out-patients...	160	161	162	161
In-patients...	6	4	2	7

Vaccine Station.—There being scarcely any demand for vaccine during the hot season, the work in this department is at a standstill at the present time.

Municipal Laboratory.—Bacteriological examinations were made of thirteen specimens from suspected cases of Plague, diphtheria, typhoid fever and tuberculosis.

Analyses were made of eight samples of milk and of these three were found adulterated.

Miscellaneous.—There has been a decided increase in the number of deaths among the native population but no epidemic exists and the settlement remains free from cholera. There were four new cases of typhoid fever among the foreign population, and among the deaths in the latter community three were due to sunstroke and two to alcoholism.

ARTHUR STANLEY, M.D., D.P.H.
Health Officer.

VEHICLE INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1898.

The Livery Stables have been regularly visited during the month, and the Ponies and Carriages carefully inspected.

Licenses Issued.

	July, 1898.	July, 1897.	July, 1896.
Ponies	665	741	682
Carriages...	506	665	560

I have to report a steady decrease in the number of Ponies and Carriages licensed, which may be accounted for by Dah Dong's Stable, D 237 Shantung Road closing, and several having been sold to Hangchow and Soochow. I may remark that, financially, the majority of the stables are in a very bad way. No less than eleven stables have closed since the 1st April, and seven have changed owners.

The ponies are in poor condition. During the warm weather, I have noticed several cases of galled withers and shoulders. The owners have been informed that these ponies are not in good condition, especially the Foochow Road Stables.

31 old and worn-out ponies were slaughtered at the Knacker Yards, Pahhsienjoh. 50 stables are licensed from 1st August against 61 on the 1st April last.

E. J. BATTY,
Inspector of Vehicles.

Drainage and Licenses.—Letter from the Senior Consul is read, informing the Council that the new bye-laws under these headings have received the assent of the Local Consular Body, who had further decided to forward them for approval to Peking. The letter is ordered for publication:—

Shanghai, 12th August, 1898

SIR,—With reference to your letter of July 1st last on the subject of proposed new Land Regulations and By-laws I have the honour to inform you that in compliance with the request of the Municipal Council, the By-laws VIII and XXXIV referring respectively to the questions of Drainage and Licenses were in a recent meeting of the Consular Body, considered separately from the remainder of the text as passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers when these two By-laws were passed and approved in accordance with Article XI of the Land Regulations, and when it was further decided to forward a d submit the same for the approval of the Ministers of the Treaty Powers at Peking.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
O. STUEBEL,
Consul-General for Germany,
and Senior Consul.

JOSEPH WELCH, Esquire,
Chairman Municipal Council.

Volunteers—Staff.—Letter from the Major Commanding is submitted recommending the promotion of Lieutenant C. Murray Adamson to the rank of Captain of "C" Co.

The recommendation is approved.
The Meeting then adjourns.

The Rev. J. S. Adams moved and the Rev. G. G. Warren seconded, that any surplus be left to the discretion of the Municipal Council. Carried.

Pastor Kranz moved that the suggestion of the Municipal Council to collect a tax from visitors (\$5 for family and \$3 for single guests) be accepted. Seconded by the Rev. T. E. North.

The Rev. G. H. Bondfield offered as a substitute that no visitors' tax be levied. Seconded by the Rev. D. W. Nichols and carried.

The Rev. G. G. Warren moved and the Rev. J. Jackson seconded that the Trustees be recommended to enlarge the Lienhua-tung Rest House. Carried.

Mr. A. L. Greig moved and the Rev. J. S. Adams seconded that recommendation E be adopted. Carried.

Recommendation E is as follows:—We recommend that all unpaid taxes shall be charged against the property for which tax is not paid and the owner or purchaser of such property be debarred from the use of public rest houses, chairs, and other conveniences which can be controlled by Council or Trustees until such taxes are paid.

The Rev. E. S. Little moved and Mr. W. H. Poate seconded the following resolutions:—

(1) That we each consent to the insertion of a docket in our deeds agreeing to abide by the laws and regulations passed by the landrenters and also to pay the taxes imposed by the landrenters in Annual Meeting assembled, and that this docket shall be one of the conditions upon which we hold our land.

(2) That the Trustees be requested to take action at once with a view to insert in each existing deed the docket agreed upon. Carried.

After some conversation the Rev. S. I. Woodbridge moved and the Rev. J. Jackson seconded that we reconsider our action in reference to the insertion of a docket in our deeds. Carried.

The Rev. D. Lyon moved and the Rev. A. Cousins seconded the following resolution, viz., That the Municipal Council be instructed to enquire what steps are necessary to put the Kuling Community on a legal status. Carried.

The Rev. J. Jackson moved and the Rev. W. N. Crozier seconded, that we now adjourn to meet the second Friday in August 1898. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

EDWARD S. LITTLE,
Secretary of Ratepayers' Meeting.

Amusements.

CRICKET.

THE YOUNGSTERS' RETURN FIXTURE.

The return cricket match between teams captained by W. R. Anderson and C. Findlay respectively, in which the players were all small boys, took place on the Recreation Ground on Tuesday evening. The play throughout was interesting and the youngsters as in the previous fixture were most enthusiastic in their movements. The result was a hollow victory for Findlay's eleven as the subjoined score shows:—

W. R. ANDERSON'S TEAM.

L. Ross, c. D. Wallace, b. Findlay.....	0
P. Pattison, b. Ollerdesen.....	0
W. S. Wallace, c. Ollerdesen.....	13
W. R. Anderson, b. Ollerdesen.....	0
H. Beckhoff, run-out.....	1
W. Leslie, b. Ollerdesen.....	0
S. G. Gilmour, b. Findlay.....	1
R. H. Neale, b. Ollerdesen.....	2
C. E. Anderson, b. Ollerdesen.....	0
G. B. Bennett, c. Morgan, b. D. Wallace...	0
P. Scott, not-out.....	0
Extras.....	6
	23

C. FINDLAY'S TEAM.

C. Findlay, b. Wallace.....	7
R. Morgan, b. Wallace.....	3
D. Wallace, c. Bennett, b. Anderson.....	1
H. Ollerdesen, not-out.....	38
A. Herzberg, b. Wallace.....	2
F. Hutcheson, not-out.....	8
Extras, 6.....	6
	65

P. Jurgens, A. Leslie, A. Land, R. Ross, and J. Mayne did not bat.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. PATTISSON'S ELEVEN.

In this match commenced on the Public Recreation Ground on Thursday evening, the Cricket Club opposed a strong eleven, composed of members of the Recreation, Police, and Rangers Clubs. The match had been arranged in view of the forthcoming engagement with the Hongkong Eleven, and two much better sides it would have been difficult to select to give an adequate representation of the resources of local cricketers. The Club batted first, but the result of their stay at the wickets was in no way to be commended, the bowling of Lynch from the commencement proving most difficult to negotiate. The innings terminated for 77, Lynch being credited with 8 wickets, out of ninety balls delivered, for a total cost of 21 runs.

The game was continued on the Recreation Ground on Friday when Captain Pattison's eleven battled against the total of the club of the previous evening of 77. The innings opened fairly auspiciously, but with the fall of the third wicket the play lapsed into mediocrity and the finale was inglorious, as the defenders, with five runs to win, had to acknowledge defeat, with the last batsman, though present, unable to combat through indisposition. Dr. Tuck and S. Wallace played well for their respective scores, but Dew's bowling was very deceptive, and prevented heavy totalling. Considering the fact that his first over cost seven runs, and early in the game he was taken off and subsequently transferred to the other end, where his position was practically unassailable, his analysis—four for thirteen, was remarkable. The full score and analysis read:—

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

Dr. Keylock, b. Lynch.....	6
J. Mann, b. Lynch.....	22
Dr. Pratt, c. Lanning, b. Lynch.....	9
F. Larkins, b. Lynch.....	18
G. C. Dew, l-b.w., b. T. Wallace.....	5
A. J. McClure, c. Pattison, b. Lynch.....	4
N. J. Stabb, l-b.w., b. Lynch.....	4
King, b. Lynch.....	5
J. K. Tweed, not-out.....	0
Maclean, b. Lynch.....	0
W. J. Tyack, st. T. Veitch, b. T. Wallace	1
Byes.....	3
	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
S. M. Wallace.....12	4	37	0
E. Lynch.....18	9	21	8
T. Wallace.....6.3	1	16	2

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	37	40	61	65	65	73	76	76	77

CAPT. PATTISSON'S XI.

Dr. Tuck, b. Tyack.....	16
Lieut. Forbes, c. Maclean, b. Mann.....	8
S. Wallace, b. Maclure.....	17
T. Veitch, c. Pratt, b. Mann.....	2
Capt. Pattison, b. Dew.....	4
T. Wallace, b. Dew.....	0
A. E. Lanning, b. Dew.....	4
F. Johnson, b. Maclure.....	0
Spottiswoode, not-out.....	0
E. Lynch, c. Maclure, b. Dew.....	3
A. E. Stewart, absent.....	0
Byes, 16; leg byes, 3.....	19
	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Mann.....9	1	22	2
Dew.....11.2	8	13	4
Tyack.....4	1	10	1
Maclure.....8	3	9	2

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	40	46	56	56	62	62	68	73

TAIKOO v. WAYFOONG.

A match between teams selected from the above institutions was played on the Cricket Club's ground on Saturday afternoon, but the bank's representatives proved themselves head and shoulders superior to their opponents. Taikoo batted first, but eight wickets fell for 20 runs, McClure's bowling being particularly deadly. Hall unexpectedly shone and out of a total of 35 was responsible for a dozen not-out. The feat was appreciated by the Wayfoong men to such an extent that they carried him shoulder high back to the Pavilion amid much laughing and cheering. Wayfoong opened with Stabb and Tweed, their opponents' score being rapidly passed and a hundred hoisted at 4.30. The score was:—

TAIKOO.

Butterworth, b. A. J. McClure.....	11
Lammert, b. A. J. McClure.....	0
Garriock, b. A. J. McClure.....	0
Carr, c. McClure, b. Tweed.....	0
Sharples, b. McClure.....	0
Saunders, b. McClure.....	0
Knyvett, c. Turner, b. Tweed.....	1
Stewart, c. Tweed, b. McClure.....	0
Palmer, b. Tweed.....	4
Hall, not-out.....	12
Shaw, b. Tweed.....	2
Extras.....	5
	35

WAYFOONG.

Stabb, b. Lammert.....	25
Tweed, c. and b. Knyvett.....	28
Reith, c. Lammert, b. Knyvett.....	18
McClure, c. Garriock, b. Knyvett.....	0
Turner, c. Saunders, b. Garriock.....	17
Bell, not-out.....	19
Maclean, c. Saunders, b. Garriock.....	0
Anderson, not-out.....	8
Extras.....	6
	121

The teams dined together in the evening, and nothing was left undone by the victors to make the vanquished forget their disappointment.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

This match commenced shortly before noon on Saturday on the ground of the Recreation Club, the Cricket Club again coming off victorious notwithstanding the bad start they made. Winning the toss the Cricket Club commenced with Lanning and Cumming the bowling being shared by Jackson and T. Wallace. Lanning after making a single and then a couple off Jackson was prettily caught. Larkins joined Cumming, the last-named getting Jackson away for two twice in one over, whilst Larkins placed Wallace safely beyond cover point for three. Scoring, however, was slow, the game having been in progress forty minutes when a score was hoisted. With only four added Cumming was well stumped, playing forward to Wallace, whilst Tyack who succeeded gave very little trouble, being bowled with the score at 28. With the total unaltered Larkins was run out as the result of a smart return by Cock. Mann sent thirty up with a cut to the boundary, but lost his wicket shortly afterwards, Jackson bringing off a fine catch and with Maitland bowled first ball seven wickets were down for 40, an anything but promising outlook. After a short interval for tiffin, Sheldon and King continued the innings but the first-named retired without adding to the score. With Sawyer associated with King a different complexion was put upon the game, King scoring rapidly from both ends, S. M. Wallace and H. Veitch having now taken up the attack. The score was carried to 91 when Sawyer was bowled. Pratt, the whipper-in, gave a lot of trouble sending up the century in double-quick time. Jackson who

had again gone on to bowl dismissed King with the register showing 113, a creditable score all things considered. The Recreation Club opened their account at ten minutes past three, with T. Veitch and Hamblin, but like their opponents started wretchedly. With only five to the credit of the side Veitch was well caught. Hamblin left at twelve and Jackson unfortunately snapped at the wicket at the same total. H. Veitch was admirably taken by Sheldon on the boundary, the Club's position now being a very sorry one. T. Wallace struggled gamely but without avail, six wickets being down for the paltry total of 31. The only real stand was made by Ord and Walsh for the seventh wicket. Both played with great caution and the score steadily rose. Fifty went up and there appeared some little likelihood of the team making a respectable show but with Ord bowled at 61 the end soon came, the venture having only realised 69. The Cricket Club went in a second time having rather more than a hour's batting. Out of a total of 78 Mann had 42 not out to his name, laying about him yeoman fashion. The score and analysis were:—

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

E. O. Cumming, st. Veitch, b. T. Wallace.	8
A. E. Lanning, c. Jackson, b. T. Wallace.	3
F. Larkins, run-out	15
W. J. Tyack, b. T. Wallace	2
J. Mann, c. Jackson, b. Wallace	9
G. C. Dew, b. T. Wallace	3
E. W. Maitland, b. T. Wallace	0
H. King, b. Jackson	41
B. P. Sheldon, c. Naylor, b. Jackson	0
F. H. Sawyer, b. Veitch	11
S. W. Pratt, not-out	17
Byes 3, l-b. 1	4
	113

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

T. Veitch, c. Mann, b. Dew	4
W. Hamblin, b. Mann	3
W. H. Jackson, c. Lanning, b. Dew	4
H. Veitch, c. Sheldon, b. Mann	0
T. Wallace, b. Mann	14
S. M. Wallace, b. Mann	0
G. H. Purcell, c. King, b. Dew	3
J. B. Walsh, c. & b. Tyack	15
J. Ord, b. Dew	10
T. Cock, not-out	4
J. Naylor, b. Tyack	4
Leg Byes	8

S.C.C. 69

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Jackson	19	1	49	2
T. Wallace	16	4	36	6
S. Wallace	2	0	9	0
J. Naylor	3	0	8	0
H. Veitch	0.4	0	7	1

S.R.C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Mann	18	6	32	4
Dew	15	7	16	4
Tyack	6.1	2	13	2

S.P.S.A.C. v. SHANGHAI RANGERS.

This match took place on Saturday afternoon and much to the surprise of many resulted in a defeat of the school. The Rangers won the toss but decided to put their opponents in first, and G. F. Lanning and Möller commenced batting. The latter was caught by Johnson with a score of 3, but the former made a good stand and succeeded in making top score for his team before being caught by McLavy. The remainder made a weak stand against the bowling of Lynch and Johnson, especially the former whose analysis is very creditable as will be seen below. On account of the absence of Moorehead the school had only ten men to bat of whom nine were out for a total of 35. For the Rangers H. Wilson and C. Champion made a very creditable stand; the former who played a very steady game throughout was successful in compiling a total of 24 when he was bowled by Möller. Champion sent several to the boundary but was finally caught and bowled by G. F.

Lanning. The remainder did not give their opponents much trouble and they were all out for a total of 65. Appended are the score and analysis:—

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

N. E. Möller, c. Johnson, b. Lynch	3
G. F. Lanning, c. McLavy, b. Lynch	20
V. H. Lanning, b. Johnson	3
R. H. Moorehead, absent	0
H. S. Goodfellow, b. Johnson	0
A. N. Woodward, b. Lynch	2
C. Kragh, b. Lynch	3
A. Welch, c. C. Champion, b. Lynch	0
J. W. Cameron, b. Lynch	0
C. E. Cooke, c. Abbott, b. Lynch	2
A. H. White, not-out	1
Bye	1
	35

SHANGHAI RANGERS.

H. Wilson, b. Möller	24
A. Hill, b. Möller	1
C. Champion, c. and b. G. F. Lanning	18
S. E. Green, c. Goodfellow, b. Möller	7
T. Abbott, b. V. H. Lanning	0
F. Johnson, c. Goodfellow, b. Möller	6
C. Marmon, c. Möller, b. Cameron	0
E. H. Lynch, b. Möller	0
M. J. Champion, b. Cameron	0
W. E. Wilson, not-out	6
F. McLavy, b. Möller	0
Extras	3
	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

RANGERS.

	Overs.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.
E. H. Lynch	12.2	15	5	7
F. Johnson	12	19	3	2

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

	Overs.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.
N. E. Möller	20	30	7	6
H. S. Goodfellow	6	6	1	0
V. H. Lanning	4	12	0	1
G. F. Lanning	5	10	1	1
J. W. Cameron	4	4	1	2

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RANGERS.	1	11	12	42	56	57	57	57	58	65
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
PUBLIC SCHOOL.	5	14	14	23	27	32	32	34	35	

POLICE v. ROYAL NAVY.

A match between the above teams was played on the Public Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in an easy victory for the naval team by six wickets and 58 runs. Captain Pattisson and Sergt. Aiers were the only members of the Police team who gave much trouble, the former scoring 25 and the latter 22. Spottiswoode was the only other to get into double figures, the innings closing for a total of 71. The bowling of Lieut. Forbes and Dr. Tuck was particularly fatal, the former taking 3 wickets for 3 runs and the latter 3 for 2 runs. The naval men did much better, as when stumps were drawn they had compiled a total of 129 for four wickets, Mr. Vaughan scoring 51 not out, and Dr. Tuck a good 36. Appended are the score and analysis:—

POLICE.

Sergt. Spottiswoode, c. May, b. Poulter	11
Aiers, c. Poulter, b. Finnighan	22
P. C. Laurence, b. Finnighan	0
Capt. Pattisson, c. Maxwell, b. Forbes	25
Sergt. Johnston, b. Vaughan	0
P. C. Delaney, c. Wheeler, b. Forbes	0
W. Steward, b. Tuck	9
F. A. I. Sylva, not-out	2
Thompson, c. Forbes, b. Tuck	0
C. Findlay, b. Tuck	1
Sergt. C. Champion, b. Forbes	0
Bye	1
	71

ROYAL NAVY.

Dr. Whitelegge, b. Spottiswoode	11
Mr. Vaughan, not-out	51
Lieut. Forbes, b. Spottiswoode	10
Dr. Tuck, c. and b. Pattisson	36
Poulter, b. Spottiswoode	0
May, not-out	6
Extras	15
	129

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POLICE.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Finnighan	9	1	31	2
Poulter	4	0	19	1
Vaughan	5	0	15	1
Tuck	3.4	2	2	3
Forbes	3	1	3	3

NAVY.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Pattisson	9	3	31	1
Spottiswoode	21	8	83	3

THE SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS FINAL.

The final encounter in the tennis (Single) handicap promoted by the Shanghai Cricket club for the possession of the Sullivan Cup came off on the ground of the Club on Tuesday evening. The finalists were Messrs. Hudson and Poirson, and although both had shown remarkably good form throughout the initiatory stages, the last-named had a phenomenally long start of his opponent. Poirson in fact was the limit, with Hudson high up as a weight-carrier. The first game however showed the conceder of points a tough antagonist and the loss of the set by six to four was on the whole a meritorious performance. Poirson nevertheless won the second set, which proved the decider, with a good deal to spare, the score reading six points to love. Hudson had to give his opponent thirty and owe the same amount, on the handicap. We should state that the winner has generously promised to present a Cup for competition at the autumn handicap of the Club.

SATURDAY'S YACHTING.

(FROM "SPORT AND GOSSIP.")

On Saturday the Handicap class race was sailed down river, round the Red Buoy and return. The following yachts started, *Lorna*, *Spoonrift*, *Henrietta*, *Lamb*, *Coronella*, *Violet*, and *Idaho*. It was a dead muzzler pretty nearly all the way, and a reach and run home. All the boats were reefed down at the start, the breeze being fairly stiff and puffy, and the water was choppy. The *Idaho* soon assumed the premiership, and before Kaojao was reached, the fleet excepting the *Idaho*, *Violet*, and *Coronella* gave up. On nearing Gough Island the *Violet* weathered the *Idaho*. Passing the shipping at Woosung the water was very lumpy and besides there was a good sea running, the boats pitching about considerably. The *Violet* and *Idaho* practically made the race, the *Coronella* falling hopelessly in the wake. On the *Violet* rounding the buoy first sheets were eased off, and on the return stretch from Pheasant Point to the foot of Gough Island it was a straight run and the two boats shook out their reefs. The *Violet* finished ahead of the *Idaho*, no change in position taking place. The *Idaho* wins on time allowance.

THE FLAPPERS.

Yesterday's race was round the *Feima* markboat and back, distance about 22 miles. There was a strong breeze blowing from about N.E., varied with frequent squalls. The *Sibyl* was the only absentee, but the *Madcap* while cruising about previous to the start had the misfortune to carry away her rigging, which prevented her from starting. The *Leven* had two reefs in the mainsail with small winter jib, while the *Merlin* had two reefs in her mainsail with reefed jib. The start was fixed for 1.30 p.m. and the *Irvine* was first away. Going down through the ships the *Leven* led, the *Merlin* second. At the Point the owner of the *Leven* put another

reef in his mainsail, and while the crew were thus employed the *Merlin* came through into first place.

The wind at times blew with great violence and rough water shipped necessitated baling, but the boats behaved splendidly and it is much to their skippers' credit that they stood on while such boats as the *Spoondrift* and *Lorna* gave up. Those on board the *Leven* soon repented of having put a third reef in the mainsail, for shortly afterwards it was shaken out. Off the Flour Mill Crosthwaite relieved Styan at the helm of the *Merlin*. At Black Point there was nothing between any of the three boats, but here the *Merlin* stood over to the Hongkew shore and worked the smooth water, at once jumping ahead. The *Irvine* followed, while the *Leven* chose the ship channel, no doubt the proper thing to do, but on this occasion she lost all chance of being first. The boats gybed round the mark boat and were approximately timed as follows; *Merlin*, 4h. 17m., *Irvine*, 4h. 22m., *Leven*, 4h. 27m. The homeward passage was all running and reaching, quite uneventful. No change took place, the finish being as follows; *Merlin*, 6h. 4m. 54s; *Irvine*, 6h. 9m. 40s; *Leven*, 6h. 11m. 36s. The *Merlin* was sailed with great credit and won gamely. She has hitherto been looked upon as a fine-weather boat, but all idea of this must now be abandoned.

Correspondence.

THE CHARGE OF JINGOISM.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your leader criticising my letter is a typical example of what I desired to condemn. You complain about this, that, and the other and prognosticate awful results for our trade, but you are careful to avoid saying just what our Government should or could have done in each or any instance. It is true that we have won most of our Empire by fighting, but, when certain among us advise more fighting for still more Empire, it is well to remember the fate of other nations who did not know where to stop. There is a limit to our capacity to hold, even if we are able to seize, and a constant policy of acquisitiveness will naturally raise the rest of the world against us.

I am not a "Little Englander;" I yield to none in my patriotic pride, and I have a deep-seated belief in the great work my country is doing in the world. But my love for my own country does not blind me to the legitimate aspirations of others, neither do I regard those who are obeying the natural law of self-preservation as necessarily enemies. The spread of education and science is gradually equalising the resources of nations, and pre-eminence will in future arise from qualities of race and from the sacrifices which peoples are prepared to make to advance their national prestige. Do we make sacrifices which will compare with those to which our rivals cheerfully submit? Our sole idea of national defence and national power seems to be the possession of a strong navy. Undoubtedly this is a matter of the first importance, but it is not sufficient for us. It does not appear a very exalted patriotism which is prepared to put hand in pocket to avoid personal sacrifice. It is very much like the form of charity which will draw a cheque but does not want to be bothered. We spend so many millions on ships, which we can well afford to do, and then we think no more about it. As for submitting to the conscription, which is a form of sacrifice to country which comes home to each man, we will have none of it. But if we mean to provoke our neighbours by checking them at every point where their interests

may conflict with ours; if we force them to combine against us; we shall find that not only expansion but also preservation demand something more from each of us than paying taxes and sitting at home at ease.

This, then, is my point. If Russia opens China it will be good for our trade, because we can always, if necessary, fight for the rights we have won by treaty. But it would be unjustifiable and silly to plunge into an awful war of uncertain issue, because Russia is doing what we have always done ourselves, until it is shown that her action is prompted by enmity to us and is really intended to destroy our trade. The Russians are as much justified in wringing concessions from the Chinese as we are ourselves. It is fair competition, and, after all, the value of these concessions is quite doubtful. The public at home will be gulled by company promoters into dropping their money in Chinese railways and Chinese mines, but I very much question whether any business man out here would take shares in the Lu-Han railway or the Shansi concessions. Meanwhile we have Weihaiwei as a naval base, and as the place where the nucleus of an efficient native army can be established. There is no reason why we should not be in a position to force our just claims by the time events have developed sufficiently to show that our interests are really attacked. If the Chinese show a partiality to Russia which damages our trade, it is just as easy for us as for Russia to coerce them. If the concessions are really of such importance and value, why don't we do it? Because those who are acquainted with the Chinese know that nothing can be done to develop the country without foreign domination. England is not prepared to undertake such an enterprise, and it is well for our prestige that statesmen at home have had the strength to resist the clamour which would have forced them into a ridiculous and untenable position. Let Russia know that differential tariffs will mean war, and let us make the necessary preparations to carry out our threat if necessary, and then let her go ahead. We shall come in all right.

I am, etc.,

R. I. P.

23rd August.

THE MARGARET WILLIAMSON HOSPITAL. AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—A great many people in this community have heard with sincere regret of the destruction by fire of the Margaret Williamson Hospital at the West Gate. The admirable work of this institution in relieving the sufferings of thousands of women and little children every year is too well-known to need any word of praise from me. Some comment has been made on the absence of the doctors in charge. They were both in poor health, resulting from the overwork and strain in attending to the needs of the great crowds of sick persons who came daily to the hospital for relief. Dr. Reifsnnyder, the senior physician in charge, was so seriously ill as to cause alarm to her friends and the doctors were taking a little rest and change in order to gain much-needed strength to enable them to carry on their work. The hospital had just expended a large sum of money in repairs and alterations when the carelessness of a native workman caused this deplorable fire.

It would be a very great help to one of our most efficient and valuable charitable institutions, if a subscription could be

started to aid Dr. Reifsnnyder in rebuilding the hospital and getting new furniture and appliances.

If you would kindly consent to make an appeal in your valuable and influential paper for funds for this purpose, and to open a subscription list at your office, it would give many persons, both Foreigners and Natives, an opportunity for helping on this work which they would be very glad to avail themselves of.

I am, etc.,

H. W. BOONE, M.D.

24th August.

A HUNAN PROCLAMATION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Mr. Peng writes me to say that Hengchoufu, at the time of writing, is being deluged with anti-foreign placards. They were not only posted on the walls, but distributed from house to house. Mr. Peng has sent me two of these placards. One is a copy of Chou Han's last, a translation of which was published not long since in the *N.-C. Daily News*, and for the publication of which he was arrested. The other is a production of the Chou Han clique, and is altogether new to me. Its reference to the recent usurpations of the Japanese, Russians, Germans, French, and English are interesting. The Chou Hanites are keeping their eyes and ears open. Nearly all the placards issued by them of late make special mention of the doings of the hated foreigner in Formosa, Shantung, and Mongolia. I enclose a copy of this placard.

I am, etc.,

GRIFFITH JOHN.

Kuling, 17th August.

A PUBLIC LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE OF HUNAN.

Alas for us! Our Imperial empire of Ta Tsing has been oppressed and trampled upon by Foreigners to the last degree. Our people of China have been made the victims of the hurtful intrigues of Foreigners to the last degree. Our sacred religion, handed down to us by the Duke of Chou* and Confucius, has been consigned to obloquy by Foreigners to the last degree! Since the Imperial Ta Tsing dynasty sat on the Throne the subject of dividing up our empire has never been mooted until the present moment: since our people acknowledged the rule of the Ta Tsing dynasty they have never suffered to such an extent as at the present moment; nor yet, since we followed the teachings of the Duke of Chou and of Confucius, have our religion and customs been despised to such a degree as now.

The Foreigners have encroached upon our dominions on the Heilungchiang (Amur river); they have also encroached upon Kiaochow and Têngchou; and so again on Lüshunk'ou (Port Arthur); while our maritime coasts and riverine banks are also occupied by the people of France, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and the like. Yet their avarice has not been satisfied! They have speciously excited into action the unwise and ignorant officials of China; they have bribed our traitorous Ministers into making our Emperor do disloyal and unrighteous deeds. We were first made to borrow opium on the plea of entertaining hospitably our friends and guests; next we were made to borrow the religion of Jesus on the plea of obtaining for ourselves the good name of doing godly actions; again, we have borrowed the iron road (railways) for the convenience and advantage of our trade. What has been the result? N. sooner had

* In this allusion to the Duke of Chou there is a punning reference to the irrepressible Chou Han.

we acquired the opium-smoking habit than our strong and healthy men found themselves weakened to the last extremity, while the spirit and enthusiasm of patriotic men were at once blighted. No sooner had our people embraced the religion of Jesus than they were made to look upon their parents and ancestors in the light of bitter enemies; and wives and daughters were all transformed into courtesans. No sooner had the iron road been built than points and passes of military strategy were turned into highways of traffic, open and defenceless, while graceful groves surrounding artistic tombs were razed and transformed into level, barren tracks.

We have no time to dwell upon what other countries have suffered from such aggression and how they have been made victims of the insatiable appetite of the aggressors; nor have we time to digress upon the subject of what our frontiers have suffered or the shame of having been trampled upon in the mire. Let us only see what has happened to places near to us; let us testify to what the people near us have suffered. Formosa we have always considered to be our gate to the Nanyang (Southern seas); it has always been the home and gathering-place of patriots. Kiaochow has always been considered a gate to the Peiyang (Northern seas), one of the bulwarks of our Capital of Peking. The province of Hunan is one of the chief strategic gates of the Empire. She is filled with men of ability and talents, while our Emperors have always leaned upon her as upon a prop. Moreover she has always been feared by Foreigners. Since the time when Formosa fell into the hands of Japan, and Kiaochow was swallowed up by Germany, these places became subject to the system of a poll tax—most trying and offensive to the masses. Poverty-stricken people were each made to pay a monthly poll tax of one dollar. Well-off people were taxed ten dollars *per caput* or one hundred dollars or several hundred—according to the state of affluence of the persons taxed. No difference has been made in the case of man or woman, old or young. This, let us inform our readers, is the way whereby Foreigners have been taxing the people of Formosa and Kiaochow. As for houses, cultivated fields, gardens, and clothes—none of these are exempted from the likin tax; but even heavier taxes are demanded for paddy, rice, eatables, and articles of use. There is no distinction made in things precious or worthless, dear or cheap—all have to be taxed. This is the way in which things are taxed in Formosa and Kiaochow. Alas! Alas! The common people are oppressed by avaricious and ruthless Governments. Ten families have to be content now with what used to be sufficient for only one family.

Foreigners having introduced their unrighteous and cruel laws, the lives of the people are like those of ants. Those with a little property are subjected to ruthless treatment and abused, while the poor are turned into male and female slaves. As soon as our young maidens attain the age of fourteen they are, without distinction, forced to become courtesans and then at thirty are allowed to return to their homes, after which they must pay the usual poll tax. Our youths and men of health and vigour are compelled to undergo harsh treatment and suffer so as to rub their spirit out of them, and not until they approach the boundaries of death is this treatment stopped. No families are permitted to close and lock their front doors, but must allow themselves to be outraged at will. Day by day all have to bear their burdens without ceasing. They are threatened, and then ruthlessly treated. Coolies carrying loads for them are beaten and lashed with leather-thonged whips. Bitter, and bitter again is the slavery to be undergone. Money and

silver is again and again demanded for Customs duties. Our people undergo fatigue for business' sake, but they find the fatigue borne of no avail. Hence very many are the families who have sought suicide to escape this tyranny, while the number of those who have emigrated and run away is such as cannot be counted. Alas! Alas! for such slavery! Tears fall as we recount these words. We tell you not tales picked up from the roadside and heard on the highways, but what we have seen with our own eyes, suffused with our own bodies. This, indeed, is the state of affairs in Formosa and Kiaochow. One may therefore foretell the future from what has gone before our eyes.

Now our Hunan is being spied at and examined. Our high authorities and superior officers have been bribed. R.C. chapels are being established over the land; our women and maidens are being outraged. A trunk railway is to be built in our province and the fat and substance of the people will be plucked. The Hunan Association for the Study of Western Learning (*Siang Hsió-hui*) has been established for the purpose of destroying the religion of the Duke of Chou and Confucius. The newly-organised Defence Association (*Pao-wei-chü* militia organisation) has been instituted for the purpose of protecting the men who belong to the baneful religion of the Ocean Barbarian (*Yang-yi*). The newspaper office (*Sing-pao*) has been established to disseminate the doctrines of Jesus. The idea of building foreign wharves is to lead the way for the Barbarians to enter China. Scholars and agriculturists will then learn to do away with the moral laws of our land, while artisans and traders will find that they will not be able to get as much profit as in former times. Before they have obtained their wishes Foreigners always use broad-cast specious and honeyed words to excite the cupidity of the people; but as soon as they have gotten what they desire our people will naturally receive ill-treatment from these men.

Our Hunan has always opposed the foreigner. We have, without exception, torn down and given to the flames their religious chapels. Hence foreigners hate us Hunanese. Foreigners have already begun to show the teeth of the tiger ready to devour us; let our people of Hunan therefore counterplot and put them to the fate which the beheaded dragon received. Now our Imperial sovereign whose kindness to us is great and patriotism greater, has been eager to reform the empire. He has sought to lessen our taxes and duties; he loves our scholars and our people. His first intention was to lead the Imperial armies in person to subjugate the outer barbarians and so give peace to China; but owing to the pressure of calamities from without and the successive risings of traitors within the empire his Majesty has been unable to accomplish this desire. Hence his edict commanding the establishment of militia and volunteer corps throughout the empire for the purpose of strengthening the country by the arms of the people. If, therefore, we do not rise up in our patriotism and enthusiasm, how shall we then repay his Majesty for his great kindness? How then can we cut the Gordian knot of the rope which holds us suspended upside down and so extricate ourselves from the dangers which assail us? How can we wipe out the contumely and stigma which now surround the religion of the Duke of Chou and Confucius? We must certainly unite and exert our utmost strength if we wish to accomplish all this. We ought to assemble in every city, town, and hamlet and unanimously petition our officials to grant us charters to raise Volunteer Corps everywhere. Let each house contain firearms and cannons, and make them if we have them not in hand. The masses

will then receive enthusiasm from the movement and each man will be eager to try conclusions with the common enemy. Even our women will be anxious to show their loyalty to the Emperor.

Should there then be anyone who should dare to protect the Foreigner and prevent us from forming ourselves into volunteer bands, such an one is a traitor; as he, by so doing, shows contempt of our Emperor's sacred commands. He is desirous only of bringing trouble upon the masses. He is a traitor to his Emperor and a son of brigands. All are at liberty to make away with such a person. We should hate such a man; we should treat him as a common enemy; we should vow not to live under the same heavens with such a man. But if we find a man truly earnest in performing his duties, in fact, doing his duty as a Minister of the Crown should, in order to fulfil his sovereign's wish; if we find him ready to crush all harmful persons and protect the law-abiding; if he is at one with the masses, we should respect and obey the man. We should venerate him as our parent.

The ancients have said: "No one ought to suppress even the ordinary man from showing his patriotism." There is also the ancient adage: "The hearts of an entire people are like a city wall;" if, therefore, every man amongst us do his best to do his duty he will be obeying his sovereign above, and protecting the people of the Empire below. The religion of the Duke of Chou and Confucius will thus be protected and assisted for ever. For this purpose, we, the gentry and patriarchs of the entire province of Hunan, disseminate these our words to the soldiers and people in every part of this province, and also pray that the people of the neighbouring provinces will assist us in keeping watch and ward and grant us aid in this general movement of the scholars and people of Hunan.

A public letter by the gentry, patriarchs, scholars, and common people of Hunan.

"NOBLESSE OBLIGE."

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In your morning's issue one is glad to see that subscriptions have promptly begun for the Margaret Williamson Hospital, and that at the head of the list stand the names of M. and Mme. Uriarte, who, presumably, are the Consul-General for Spain and his wife, resident in Shanghai.

In view of the recent unhappy conflict between Spain and the United States and the intense national feeling inevitably attendant thereupon, it is pleasant to note that the Spanish Consul-General is among the first to respond to an appeal for aid to an American hospital. Such an act speaks well for the magnanimity and generosity of the donors, and cannot but be highly appreciated by all Americans. It shows a spirit which makes one think better of human nature,—the same noble spirit which in war was shown by the courtly old Spanish Admiral Cervera, by Count Eulate and others, who have won the admiration of all in America by their conduct, and who even in defeat have brought honour to their country.

Let us hope, that this graceful act may be but the presage of a cordial good feeling which shall unite these nations once more in lasting peace.

I am, etc.,

26th August.

AN AMERICAN.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

THE VALUE OF EMPHASIS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Lord Salisbury in one of his recent speeches made a very curious excuse for his reticence in regard to giving information about matters affecting the public interests. He said that he was constantly receiving telegrams from British officials in all parts of the world saying in effect, "the less you say the better we can get on." He implied that the word to be emphasised in these messages is the word "less," but suppose that the senders meant the emphasis to be put on the next word "you," (as probably in many cases they did), how different is the lesson conveyed!

I am, etc.,

BRITON.

26th August.

THE SELECTION OF A TEAM.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In your report of the match commenced last evening "S.C.C. v. Pattison's Eleven" your representative remarks that "two much better sides it would have been difficult to select to give an adequate representation of the resources of local cricketers." I think the following team of "outsiders" would make a good show against either side at present engaged, viz.:

W. H. Moule.
R. C. Farbridge.
W. H. Jackson.
A. E. Stewart.
E. O. Cumming.
S. L. Darby.
E. W. Maitland.
W. W. G. Ross.
F. H. Sawyer.
A. P. Wood.
H. Veitch.

I am, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

26th August.

Poetry.

A BEATITUDE.

"Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth."

(With some remorse for R.K. and Tung Chia.)

God of Mankind, unknown of old,
Delighting not in carnage-wine,
Nor offering of burnt town and wold,
Teach the New Hebrew not to whine,
Nor with mock-modesty to what
His appetite for markets yet.

The desert Dervish fights and dies,
'Tis obstinacy on his part
To deem that Faith as truly lies
In Arab as in British heart;
And well the Chosen Race should set
Its heel on such presumption yet!

The altars and the shrines of Spain
With votive wax and chanted prayer
Were bright and tuneful, all in vain,
The suppliant found no favour there;
But o'er the sea the Yankee saith
God granted triumph to his faith.

Invoked in vain by men who pray
Not 'gainst Thy scorning but Thine ire,
Who fain would prove their will Thy way
And whose humilities aspire,
Lord God of Guests, hast ever met
A meeker than the Saxon yet?

His wars are righteous for he takes
The chattels of a feeble foe
Merely for those same chattels' sakes—
(At least his claim was always so)
And to retain what he may get
He rarely ever doth forget.

He dubs his rivals 'decadent,'
And when their commerce cuts him close
He uttereth a wild lament
That they are treading on his toes;
His fiction, in the main, is pure
Altho' it be not literature.

For stolid face that no disgust
Betrays when taken off his guard,
For flinging sentiment a crust
Or trespass a reprisal hard,
The Saxon eye holds the award
'Mid "lesser breeds" and "Gentiles,"
Lord!

Miscellaneous.

GREAT FIRE NEAR THE WEST GATE.

THE MARGARET WILLIAMSON HOSPITAL PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

A brilliant blaze last Monday night in the south-west shortly after eight denoted a fire near the West Gate of the City, and before half-past eight Mr. Goodnow, U.S. Consul-General, received a note from one of the ladies at the Bridgman School announcing that the Margaret Williamson Hospital was on fire. Dr. Reifsnnyder being in Japan and her assistants at Kuling, the hospital is closed, and there was no one on the premises but a boy and a coolie, while in the whole cluster of missionary buildings surrounding the hospital there are only two foreigners at the present time, Miss Kelly and Miss Irvine. Mr. Goodnow went at once to the fire, and on arriving found the main building in flames. The hospital consists of two blocks, one fronting the road, the main building, and one behind, the two being joined by a corridor. Soon after Mr. Goodnow's arrival, there being only one other foreign man and the two missionary ladies above-named on the scene, a number of Chinese fire brigades arrived under the command of the city magistrate. Under Mr. Goodnow's direction they worked with a will with their hand pumps, from the roof of the corridor, and succeeded in practically saving the rear building, but the main building was totally destroyed. It is understood that it was insured. The hospital safe was saved, but nothing can be known as to its contents until Dr. Reifsnnyder has been communicated with. There was fortunately very little wind, and what there was blew away from the rear building and towards the road. The origin of the fire is at present uncertain. Great praise is due to the Chinese fire brigades for their exertions under the valuable direction of Mr. Goodnow. The building was insured in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. for Tls. 8,300. The whole of the hospital buildings were insured for Tls. 17,000.

There has been some controversy in connection with the fire at the Margaret Williamson Hospital last Monday night as to whether the Fire Brigade should have attended or not and whether they could have arrived in time to be of use if they had turned out. Careful enquiries made lead us to the conclusion that both these questions should most decidedly be answered in the affirmative. The fire was discovered a little before eight o'clock in the evening, and by ten minutes past that hour it was seen from the bell towers at both police stations in the Settlements. The chief engineer of the Fire Department states that he was not informed of the fire until nine o'clock, when it was too late to do any good, but the time noted by the

sergeant on duty in the charge-room at the Central Police station, who communicated with Mr. Moore, was 8.35, and a record is kept of all telephone messages dispatched, with the time of sending. Had the alarm been given at that time, viz., 8.35, the Brigade could easily have been on the scene by a little after 9 o'clock, the French Company even before that time, and in the opinion of the few foreigners who were present at the fire, a great deal of the damage might have been prevented. It should be mentioned, however, that the nearest hydrant is a mile from where the fire was, and that there would have been some difficulty in getting the engines to the fire at that late hour. As a matter of fact, if the Brigade had been in attendance even by 10 o'clock they could have done very useful work. According to the statement of Miss Irvine, who is at present in charge of the Hospital, the fire spread very slowly, and if proper assistance had been on hand by half-past nine it would have been possible to have confined the fire to smaller limits than it afterwards assumed. By ten o'clock the whole of the main building was obviously doomed, and it was only owing to the excellent service rendered by Mr. Goodnow and Mr. Ryde that the flames were prevented from spreading through the connecting corridor to the buildings in rear. As soon as these gentlemen considered that all danger to these buildings was over, they induced the two ladies, Misses Irvine and Kelly, who had been working hard to render assistance for several hours, to go home, and left the scene themselves. Soon after their departure, however, the wind increased and the rear buildings were again seriously endangered, more especially as most of the native firemen had then left. Mr. George Fryer at once made his way into the native city and succeeded in inducing some of them to return, and it was not until nearly daylight that they were able to leave. Certainly we think the Brigade should have attended, and there is very little doubt that their non-attendance was the result of misunderstanding somewhere. We cannot see how the Chief Engineer could be certain that at the time he was notified of the locality of the fire it was too late to do any good. We have heard it argued that if the Brigade are to attend fires outside the Settlements they will presently be asked to extend their operations to Woosung or Soochow, but such arguments are scarcely worthy of notice. That a charitable institution like the Margaret Williamson Hospital should be burned out, within a mile of the Settlement limits, without any help being extended, is a matter calling for investigation, the more so as we are convinced that there is not a single member of our Volunteer Fire Department but would have only been too pleased to have given all the assistance possible had the bell been rung, as it should have been.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Disease, of the skin.—No case of disease of the skin be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment and gradually become worse from year to year, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself and save the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

THE MARGARET WILLIAMSON HOSPITAL REBUILDING FUND.

We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following contributions:—

	Tls.	\$
M. and Mme. Uriarte		30.00
Workers at the Mission Press		25 70
The American Trading Co.....	100.00	
Rev. J. E. Cardwell		20.00
China and Japan Trading Co.....	100.00	
E. Davis		50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peterson		50.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Goodnow		100.00
J. H. McMichael		100.00
C. Thorne		100.00
J. F. Seaman		100.00
W. Bruce Robertson		10.00
R. M. Campbell		10.00
Geo. D. Coutts		10.00
R. Macgregor		10.00
A. S. Bremner		10.00
R. E. Toeg		10.00
H. Vinay		10.00
Aug. White		10.00
H. O. White		10.00
G. Sierich		10.00
W. J. Clarke		10.00
B. P. Lalaca		10.00
W. G. Pirie		10.00
H. B. Weeks		10.00
W. Lamond, jr.		10.00
Geo. W. Noel		10.00
J. G. Kladt		10.00
Total.....Tls. 200.00		\$745.70

SHOCKING MURDER IN THE SETTLEMENT.

On Friday night a peculiarly atrocious murder was committed in an alleyway off the Fuhkien Road, the victim being a woman of about 47 years of age. It appears that the woman had a slight difference with her husband, who left home on that account early in the evening and slept at a native hotel for the night. During the night the house was entered by a female servant in the employ of the household, and three men, two of whom, named Liu and Hsü, are known. They commenced operations by binding and gagging the son of their victim, a boy of about ten years old, and then throwing a straw rope round the woman's neck they dragged her downstairs into the kitchen, where lime was thrown in her face, and a large quilt thrown over her and held until she was suffocated. As soon as she was dead, the murderers searched the house in quest of money and valuables which were known to be on the premises. They succeeded in securing booty to the value of about \$1,600, and after trying to set fire to the house, decamped with the booty. The woman, before leaving the house, released the boy, and he at once gave the alarm to the neighbours, who communicated with a married daughter of the murdered woman and began a search for the husband. As soon as the latter was found he was given into custody and detained until after the inquest held by the city magistrate. The inquest was held on Saturday morning, the principal witness being the victim's son, who affirmed his ability to recognise the murderers. A man who corresponded in some degree with the description given of one of those concerned was brought in, but the lad failed to identify him and he was released. The *chih-sien*'s verdict was that death had been caused by the joint effects of strangling with a rope and asphyxiation with the quilt which had been thrown over the victim's head, and he instructed his runners to use all diligence in the endeavour

to bring the perpetrators of the deed to justice. The Municipal Police have the affair in hand, but up to the present no arrests have been made.

WOOSUNG, THE TREATY PORT.

When the new treaty port of Woosung is opened to international trade, the commercial world will, we venture to think, find it is but a qualified advantage, inasmuch as the whole of the foreshore has been reserved for the special use and benefit of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration. This allotment as shown in the plan of the proposed new settlement, already sanctioned by the Chinese authorities, not only includes the foreshore from the present railway terminus to Prince's Pier but extends quite a considerable distance inland, whilst the foreign houses and buildings will be built behind. This on the face of it favours a system of monopoly and when it is further taken into consideration that arrangements are projected for the erection of extensive godowns for the railway all along the front it will be seen that the concession is two for the Chinese and one for the foreigner, who it is to be imagined will be expected to open up the district and secure the prosperity of the railway. Although a somewhat small but substantial pontoon and pier have been built facing the existing Woosung station it is proposed to continue the line as far as Prince's Pier and probably further, with numerous sidings for loading merchandise from the godowns. The extension will not be carried straight from Woosung Station but owing to the Woosung Creek a *détour* will be necessary and the line will cross the creek some third or half-a-mile above the mouth, leading thence down to the Pier. Beyond Prince's Pier lies the land recently purchased by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and which it is rumoured will be used for the erection of wharves which would place their vessels in direct communication with Shanghai by rail, and onwards as time goes on. This would naturally be a great advantage to any steamship company, besides ensuring an extensive freight traffic for the line. It would, however, only be of great advantage when the extension beyond Shanghai becomes an established fact as Messrs Jardine's wharves in the river are sufficiently convenient for Shanghai itself. It is at the same time merely a surmise that the land in question is to be put to this use, though the railway officials favour such a view. The foreign settlement will be divided fairly equally on either side of the Creek with the dirty town or village of Woosung practically in the centre. Main roads are shown on the map (which likewise provides for a large number of open spaces and pleasure grounds) which run as nearly as possible parallel with the Huangpu. The ground formerly occupied by the Forts will be absorbed in the Foreign Settlement. The plan which was made by Mr. G. Hildebrand, the well-known railway constructor and surveyor, also provides for several bridges which will span the Creek at convenient points. As a Treaty port the railway will get the bulk of the benefit but as the country is more opened it will of course prove the means of introducing some measure of foreign trade into what are now virtually virgin districts.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
—“The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light.” Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. So of everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

THE ROAD TO THE RECREATION CLUB'S GROUND.

We have been asked to publish the two following letters which have passed between the Secretary of the Recreation Club and the Municipal Council, on the above subject, but which have not yet appeared in the Council's minutes:—

Shanghai Recreation Club.

16th August, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. in reply to mine of the 29th ult. *re* Pathway to the above Club.

Your notification No. 1286 has since been freely ventilated by the Press and the general opinion of the Public is in accord with that of my Committee. I have therefore been instructed to ask you to be good enough to again lay the matter before the Council at their next meeting for reconsideration.

Trusting to receive a favourable reply,

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. R. PALMER,

Hon. Sec.

SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai Municipal Council,
Kiangse Road, Shanghai,

18th August, 1898.

Secretary's Office.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and, in reply, am directed to say that nothing that has been adduced on the subject of wheel traffic on the Recreation Ground has caused the Council to alter its recent decision in the matter, and that Municipal Notification No. 1286 must be strictly adhered to.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEYSON,

Assistant Secretary.

E. R. PALMER, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary,

Shanghai Recreation Club.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Mineral Industry, its Statistics, Technology, and Trade, in the United States and Other Countries to the End of 1897. Edited by Richard P. Rothwell. 8vo., 984 pp. With portraits, illustrations, diagrams, etc. Vol. VI, supplementing Vols. I to V. New York and London: The Scientific Publishing Company, 1898.
The Korean Repository. Vol. V, No. 7. July, 1898. Printed by the Trilingual Press, Seoul, Corea.

THE TYPHOON AND FLOODS IN FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A SEVERE TYPHOON.

Once during the summer, for several years in succession, Formosa has been visited by a terrific typhoon, accompanied by floods, which have wrought great havoc on the villages in the lowlands. These storms have been increasing in force for the last three years, until with the present summer North Formosa became the unwilling host of a typhoon and inundation, which if the hackneyed phrase be permitted, was by far the greatest storm witnessed “during the life of the oldest inhabitant.” Heavy rains fell during the early days of the month and on the 5th we had a cloudy day with light rains. On the 6th the rain had increased, and a rather stiff wind blowing in gusts, together with a falling barometer, gave evidence of an approaching storm of unusual severity. By 5

o'clock in the evening the Tamsui river had risen level with its banks and was sweeping along with a terrific current which no small boat cared to encounter. Shipping of all kinds had earlier in the day sought shelter higher up river or in some of the creeks away from the main stream. A large Japanese schooner was however unable to get away and it was left strongly moored to the river's bank not far from the Foreign Club. With darkness the

STORM INCREASED IN FURY

and the river gradually spread itself along the streets of Twatutia, and eventually even entered Taipei city, which is on considerably higher land. By midnight the principal streets had been converted into roaring streams, four or five feet in depth. From then on until 4 a.m. the water rose inch by inch and the wind increased until it was blowing with typhoon fury. At four there were five feet of water on the bottom floor of your correspondent's residence and the narrow street in front was an angry river of over six feet in depth, surging along with such rapidity that it dashed waves up against the house, adding greatly to our anxiety. And as if the wind and water were not sufficient, fire broke out in two different sections of Twatutia and also in Taipei to add its horrors to the situation. About 4 a.m. the wind changed and with it the water began to slowly recede, and by noon one was quite able to wade about certain of the higher streets without the aid of a boat.

UNFORTUNATELY

most Formosan houses are built of sun-dried mud bricks. The Chinese use mud because they can find nothing cheaper and not because this commodity possesses any specially valuable qualities. For single-storied structures, in dry weather, they are probably good enough, although even then their use would not appeal to one with a regard for cleanliness. But in wet weather they are always more or less dangerous, and for two-storied structures their use is absolutely criminal and should be considered as such by the authorities. The use of so convenient and economical an article as mud seems to have appealed to the Chinese builders to such an extent that even in brick houses, which the owners were desirous should be substantial, the storm disclosed to the astonished owner mud where there should have been cement or lime, and mud where there should have been even brick and stone. It was about the

ONLY CREDITABLE THING

the storm did. It exposed the flimsiness of Formosan houses in general and the need of reform in methods of building. An honestly-built brick or stone structure would have defied the storm regardless of its fury, but unfortunately there were few buildings of that kind.

THE GREATEST DAMAGE

was done near the river front and all night the shrieks of the victims could have been heard above the roar of the storm. When the water had receded sufficiently to admit the use of a rescue boat, it was in many cases found too late, the unfortunates having either been carried out to sea or crushed down under the heavy masses of timber and mud. The survivors poking about the wreckage were much affected and did not appear like living, intelligent beings; and one Chinese, well-known by foreigners, in whose house some ten persons met their death, silently wandered about, clad in tattered night garments, pale-faced and speechless, for all the world like a spectre. Hundreds of Chinese who had fled from their houses and sought shelter in the higher districts returned to their homes to find them crushed to the ground. With no roof to shelter and no food to eat, one found them; men, women, and children sitting about the wreckage, sad and disheartened. In some places they were gathered about the dead and mangled body

of one of the family which they had with difficulty recovered from the ruins, or they were bandaging and caring for the wounds of an injured relative. There were frequent exhibitions, however, of that heartless apathy with which Chinese often look upon the misfortunes of strangers, even though it be their own countrymen.

IN TAIPEH,

which consists of the capital city and its two suburbs, Banka and Twatutia, 1,398 houses were totally destroyed and 759 badly damaged, which means that in only this small district the occupants of over 2,000 houses were rendered homeless, although among the damaged houses there are doubtless many that can be quickly repaired. The majority of the inhabitants anticipated the danger and escaped while there was yet time. But others were not so fortunate and 86 bodies have been so far recovered from the ruins. Great numbers were however washed out to sea, and an English-speaking Chinese informed the writer that he had been busy during the morning pushing back into the river the dead bodies which were continually being washed up on to his premises and where he feared they might strand, and later cause him trouble.

TWATUTIA

presents a very much damaged appearance. The settlement being on the bank of the Tamsui River, on low land which not many years ago was a large marsh, sustained the greatest injury. Over 800 houses were totally destroyed and over 400 badly damaged, and more than fifty dead bodies have been so far recovered from the ruins. Foreigners did not escape without loss. Messrs. Tait & Co.'s large house was badly damaged and a second building owned by them was partially destroyed. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s house was destroyed and the building occupied by the United States Consular Agent partially collapsed. In fact there is only one foreign firm in North Formosa which escaped without loss, either from damaged tea or sugar, or from injured buildings. The Foreign Club was very badly wrecked and it has been necessary to secure new quarters. Chinese, however, were the greatest losers and quantities of tea owned by them have been damaged and in some cases destroyed. Houses in some sections of Twatutia are down for blocks and in one district which has been but lately built all the new structures are in ruins. In one street (Kohingai) not a house remains standing and much lumber which had been stored on this street because the water had not reached it during previous floods, was this time swept away. Among the wrecked buildings is the large Japanese Restaurant called Kojimaya. This building had been constructed in Japan and brought down and set up here at considerable expense. It was perhaps the best type of Japanese architecture in the island. The Twatutia Police gave great assistance and furnished food to nearly a thousand, and native societies also did much to relieve distress.

INSIDE THE WALLED CITY

of Taipei, the damage is not so great, the city being on a higher elevation. Still, 71 houses were destroyed and 93 badly injured, while ten persons were killed and eleven wounded. Water came into the Government House to the height of 1½ feet, and the prefecture was converted into a miniature lake with a depth of over two feet. The members of one of the large Japanese firms, Sanyo & Co. had an exciting experience and a narrow escape. The large building which they occupied had a stone foundation but the walls were of mud brick, and they watched with anxiety the water crawl up to the danger line. At 10 p.m. it was but a few inches from the mud bricks and in consequence the dozen occupants took refuge in a building to the rear, the stone foundation of which ran high-

er. They had been in their new shelter but a moment when with a crash the adjoining house which was occupied by a small hospital fell to the ground. Soon after, their own main building collapsed, and fearing that the rear building would follow they made their way to an unoccupied building near by, but this also soon became dangerous and plunging into the water they managed to reach the Prefectural office in safety, and just in time, as the buildings they had deserted together with others adjacent crashed to the ground. As soon as the storm abated it was found that the chief doctor of the hospital, a nurse, and a patient had been killed instantly. In another house occupied by ten Japanese, only three escaped with their lives. The Government took prompt measures to afford relief.

In another section of Taipei city, the buildings of the Appeal Court were destroyed and the Court has been suspended for a few days in consequence. A new building is being erected for the Court, but it will take many months to complete it, and meanwhile temporary quarters will be provided.

IN BANKA

out of 1,024 houses submerged, 529 were totally destroyed and 271 badly damaged, while the loss in life so far as is known amounts to 30 dead and 130 wounded. Nearly all the houses facing the river bank were swept away. If anything the houses are more wretchedly constructed in Banka than in Twatutia, and though the water did not reach to the height in the former city that it did in the latter, still the houses collapsed more quickly and many who were carried down with the wreckage, were not submerged and consequently escaped with only the wounds they received during the fall; whereas in Twatutia the great depth of water drowned many who might have later escaped from the wreckage with outside help.

AT KELUNG

the sea in the harbour arose 6½ feet above high water mark and the streets of the village were covered to the height of a man's shoulder. Thirty houses were wholly destroyed and 40 badly damaged. The loss in life is yet unknown. The large barracks occupied by Japanese troops were destroyed and in the railway yards there remains not a single building. The s.s. *Enoshima Maru* lost both anchors and while she was running for the open sea, she stranded on the rocks near the entrance of the harbour. Many native boats both Japanese and Chinese were lost but the number is not known yet. Of the surrounding villages Pachina suffered most. Here over 400 houses were totally destroyed and over 50 others rendered uninhabitable; twelve bodies were recovered from the ruins and 35 were found wounded. At Pankiao, Kimpauli, Hobe, and other villages in the north, there was considerable loss of property and life. In the whole district

OF TAIPEH,

which includes the villages above-mentioned, the losses reported up to date amount to 2,075 houses totally destroyed and 993 houses so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. 139 bodies of the dead were recovered from the ruins and wounded 160. Later investigations throughout the Prefecture will undoubtedly double this number.

NO DETAILED REPORT

has yet arrived from the South as both railway and telegraphic communication have been interrupted. A traveller arriving from Goohay by the sea route has, however, brought some information. From him we learn that Taichu (formerly the proposed Chinese capital, Taiwanfu) had 40 houses destroyed and that the new Prefectural buildings, the Post Office, and the Barracks were damaged and about a dozen people were killed. Many roads running from the city were destroyed. The Twato and

Chicktsui rivers overflowed converting an area of some 25 miles in length into a lake. The entire village of Katow which is situated on the bank of the Twafo River was swept away. Great damage was also done in Gohay and several small villages in the vicinity were totally demolished. The roads extending to the southwards from Taika were all destroyed and it is impossible to learn how the southern towns have fared. It is believed however that the damage has been very heavy there also.

THE DAMAGE TO THE RAILWAY

running south from Twatutia is reported by an inspector who returned yesterday to be very great. An iron bridge near Chureki has been twisted all out of shape and for considerable distances the line has been washed out and in some places badly undermined. The repairs required will be so extensive that it is quite out of the question, this gentleman states, to use the road again during the present year. I have been unable to obtain any meteorological report of the storm, but the commander of the *Enoshima Maru* at Kelung states that the wind was blowing at the rate of 55 miles an hour in Kelung harbour during the height of the storm
Twatutia, 20th August.

AFFAIRS IN MANILA.

STREET FIGHTS BETWEEN SPANIARDS AND AMERICANS.

LOOTING BY THE INSURGENTS PROMPTLY CHECKED.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED TREACHERY BY AGUINALDO.

INSURGENTS DISARMED ON ENTERING MANILA.

The U.S. trooper *China* arrived from Manila late on Saturday night with dispatches. She left Manila on the 18th and had an uneventful passage across with the best of weather. Early on the morning of the 19th, about eleven hours out from Manila, the *China* sighted two ships supposed to be the *Peru* and the *Pueblo* of the fourth expedition.

Manila is gradually assuming a peaceful aspect and on Wednesday the principal shops and offices in the business part of the city were open and transacting their business in the ordinary manner.

Notwithstanding the rumours of the amicable feeling existing between the Spaniards and the Americans after the city had been taken possession of by the latter, there is now a decided tone of contempt and hatred apparent in the bearing of the Spaniards towards their victors.

After the Americans had entered into possession of the City it is stated that several street fights occurred between Spanish and American soldiers, the former being the aggressors, although without the cognisance of the Spanish authorities. Two or three sharp volleys were fired into a party of American soldiers by the Spaniards, who had taken their position in a by-street and retired immediately after firing. Several Americans were killed in these fights.

The insurgents are entering the city in large numbers, but before being allowed to do so they are disarmed by the Americans.

There is a rumour amongst the Americans in Manila that before the advance was made on the city by the U. S. troops Aguinaldo offered to join the Spaniards with the whole of his forces, but that the Spanish General replied that he would have nothing to do with the rebels. It is thought, however, if there is any truth in the rumour, that it was simply a treacherous move on Aguinaldo's part to get into the city before the Americans.

Several attempts at looting were made by the insurgents after Manila had been taken, but they were promptly checked

and the offenders punished on the facts being brought to the notice of the authorities.

It is not apparent in the city of Manila that a bombardment has taken place, no damage being noticeable; the firing was confined to the forts outside the city.

When the *China* left provisions were exceedingly scarce in Manila and prices abnormally high.

The health of the American troops remains good, but it is considered—and in fact is already apparent—that with a lengthy occupation the climate and local conditions will have their effects upon the "boys."—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

(FROM A ROVING CORRESPONDENT.)

Coming through Canada, we saw little of "America in War Time." We only invaded the U.S. at one point, Sault St. Marie, or "Soo" as it is called locally. Here the C.P.R. steamer descended by the locks on the south or American shore, and here we had three hours' detention, enabling us to inspect the flourishing city of "Soo." The state of war was here strongly in evidence; sentries with loaded muskets were marching up and down, guarding the locks and the well laid-out park adjacent—lads with most unmilitary bearing, according to European ideas, the officers with their swords trailing and in peaked caps and short cloaks looking like Frenchmen. The privates in slouch felt hats and gaiters and plain blue uniform. While the steamer lay alongside the dock, some of us stepped ashore, but were quickly ordered off and on board again and it was not until we reached the steamer's wharf below the rapids that we were permitted to land.

The town itself was gay with the Stars and Stripes and "Cuba Libre" flags, and the number of uniformed officials about, reminded one less of Anglo-Saxondom than of France, with which it has always appeared to me, in many travels through the United States, that the Americans have more natural affinity than with England. Canada on the other hand is strikingly British by contrast, slow and solid.

We came on down the St. Lawrence past the Thousand Isles and through the various rapids to Montreal, having spent in all four days in descending the grand freshwater Mediterranean that divides British from "free" America,—a descent of 600 feet in the 1,000 miles from the heart of Lake Superior to tidewater at Montreal,—half of the fall being accounted for in the big drop from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario via the Niagara River. The total fall is about the same as that in the 500 miles between Chungking and Ichang on the Yangtze, but then it must be remembered that for nine-tenths of the distance between Fort William and Montreal the steamer ploughs through the dead water of the three Great Lakes,—Superior, Huron and Ontario.

These lakes are true inland seas, not shallow overflows like the lakes that feed the Yangtze, such as the Tungting and Poyang, which are practically dry in winter and whose destiny it is to be converted some day into prosaic paddy fields with embanked rivers meandering through them. Lake Superior has a depth of over 1,000 feet; the temperature of the water a little way below the surface is only just above freezing point in the height of summer, and the Captain of the *Alberta* informed me that the bodies of the drowned never reappear on the surface, owing to the cold not allowing the usual decomposition to set in: here is a cheap, natural embalment open to those who now spend their money in a foolish attempt to arrest the inevitable.

The deep-blue colour of the water is very striking throughout all the lakes and with the "white horses" capping the waves and no sight of land for a day or more at a

time, one might imagine oneself running down the salt Mediterranean rather than a fresh water lake in the middle of a great continent. The C. P. R. steamers on this route are excellent in every respect and we found the table a great relief after the abominable cookery we suffered from during the eighteen days we had been imprisoned in the much-vaunted *Empress of China*; for the designer of these, in all other respects, truly Imperial boats, never seems to have contemplated the need of catering for 120 first-class passengers, and hence a dark, confined hole of a galley, and pantry little larger than that of the 700-ton (net) P. & O. steamer in which I originally came to Shanghai a year ago. We had an unusually large number of foreign passengers on board this trip—French, German, Belgian, and American. These wanted me to draw up a letter of complaint, but I thought that a notice in your daily more-widely circulating paper might equally reach the proper quarter and so possibly lead to much-needed improvement. As a Britisher I felt humiliated that foreigners should have such good reason to vaunt the superiority of the French and German mail lines. It is not so much the fault of the cooks and stewards as of the utterly inadequate accommodation provided in the cooking and refrigerating chambers of this 6,000-ton ship.

American tourists swarm in Canada at this season of the year and no wonder, for scenery and climate are alike perfect. During the eighteen days which elapsed since we first landed at Victoria, we have enjoyed the most beautiful weather imaginable,—warm, not hot, sunshine, tempered by a cool breeze; nights distinctly cold, and in the early mornings warm wraps are a necessity; to one coming from the damp heat of China this dry, bracing air is the best of tonics; like champagne it stimulates the appetite; one feels no need of artificial stimulants and one can understand how Canada is fast becoming an almost absolutely teetotal land. The Canadians are in high feather over their big crops and high prices, and the way the country is filling up and the towns growing into big cities—all the way from Vancouver to Quebec—is truly startling to one who witnessed the dead-and-alive aspect of Canada thirty years ago.

The *naïveté* with which our American cousins display their colours is amusing to the stolid, undemonstrative Britisher. Every "citizen" travelling in Canada appears to have a tiny American flag in his button hole, the ladies wear big ribbons of the "Stars and Stripes" pattern, and the many children wear porcelain scarf pins and brooches with *Remember the Maine* and a fancy picture of the explosion painted on them: thus the young idea is taught to shoot and the war spirit encouraged. As to the inter-sympathy of the two branches of Anglo-Saxondom, it appears to me that greater reticence and less effusiveness on the part of the English would be a more dignified course and better calculated to bring about the desired result. This falling on the neck of Uncle Jonathan by our emotional statesmen is all "too thin." While Canada is alive with the Stars and Stripes (wisely to attract the dollars of the tourists), united to Union Jacks, I have not so far seen a single British flag on the American side of the boundary.—"Cuba Libre" flags are everywhere, leading one to ask—Will Cuba ever be free and if so, will it not become a second San Domingo? There is little doubt that there would have been no war, but for the blowing up of the *Maine*. The news of this piece of treachery naturally electrified the American people as did, forty-five years ago, the rumour of the cruel massacre of Sinope the people of Great Britain. This forced the hand of

* Private letters from America say that the British flag is floating side by side with the Stars and Stripes all over the States.—*Ed.*

our then feeble administration as did the blowing-up of the *Maine* the peace-desiring administration of President McKinley.

I must not leave Canada without a word for the *Hôtel Frontenac*, just erected at Quebec by the C. P. R. It is worth a journey across the continent alone to visit this palatial hostelry and enjoy its magnificent surroundings.

Quebec, 14th July.

A. J. L.

THE CHRISTIAN AND THE LILY.

An Address delivered before the Kuling Conference on the 15th of August, 1898.

Our Kuling Valley abounds in lilies: and not only here, but along all the mountain slopes of this Lüshan Range, from this point away to the westward for miles and miles, these beautiful plants in many varieties and in rich profusion bloom by the hundreds and by the thousands. And we are reminded of those verses of Gray in the *Elegy* which never grows old:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen

And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

We all love these lilies. We admire them with their petals open full to the sunlight on the mountain slopes. Their symmetrical development and variegated colours delight the eye in our homes; the children eagerly gather them on the hills and when the sun falls behind that break-light—the western hill—at the close of these long summer afternoons, wherever the lilies are the whole air is redolent of their sweet perfume.

Our Blessed Master told his disciples to observe the flowers. "Consider the lilies of the field how they grow;" said He, "they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." I think it will be profitable for us to learn a lesson from the flowers, and not simply admire them for the delicacy of their construction or the agreeableness of their fragrance. And yet some one might think that they are too insignificant to inculcate instruction or that the subject is more æsthetic than profitable. But the fact remains that there is just as much ingenuity and wisdom in kind displayed in the mechanism of a flower, as there is in the starry heavens; just as much instruction in a lily as there is in those brilliant planets Jupiter, Saturn, and Venus that we have been admiring from our verandahs in the early evenings. Both sphere and flower were projected by an Infinite Mind and constructed by Omnipotence. Jesus delighted to use lowly and homely illustration and He loves the lowly in heart.

There are several verses in the Bible which speak of the Christian's growing. In II Peter III, 18, it is said: "But grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." If we will consider *how* the lilies grow and apply the result of our observations to our own spiritual life we may derive much benefit from the exercise, first to ourselves, for unless we increase in spiritual stature we become dwarfed and

stunted. And then development is absolutely required in the healthy Christian in order that he may teach others. We cannot impart instruction to others unless we have first learned the lesson ourselves. It may be true that there are missionaries who are trying to teach Chinese how to develop Christian character when these same Chinese have already outgrown their teachers in many Christian graces.

The ideal of development is to grow to the stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus. The only perfect man that ever lived was our Lord, but some day we shall be like Him for we shall see Him as He is. It was said of Him (Luke II, 40): "And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon him." "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in grace with God and man." By "growing in grace" is meant objectively growing in favour with God, and "not he that commendeth himself is approved but whom the Lord commendeth."

"If ye love Me keep My commandments." But we must know definitely what these commandments are, so we are told to "grow in knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

It is not only logically certain, but it is experimentally true, that if a man grows in grace, or favour, with God, he will grow in disgrace, or disfavour, with the world, the flesh, and the devil. "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." If one grows in knowledge of the Saviour he will increase in ignorance of all unholiness. Paul said to the Corinthians: "For I am determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." The best compliment I ever heard paid to missionaries by the Chinese was in one of the villages on the Yangtze, opposite Chinkiang. Two of these servants of God were distributing books and preaching on the street when the Chinese began to curse and to employ some very filthy expressions, which it is necessary for us to learn in order to guard our children against their use. "It's no use to use such terms to these men," said one fellow, "they don't understand them; all they know is 講道 (to preach the doctrine)."

What distinguishes the lilies on these hills from the surrounding earth and stone is life. Their beauty and attractiveness spring from an animate principle within, and this life, this organism is so impalpable and mysterious that it has thwarted all attempts made by scientists to discover it, and eluded the power of the strongest microscope. We know of the presence of this life by the phenomena of the lilies' growth. Dead things do not grow. The lilies are alive.

What has puzzled and mystified the scientists in the vegetable kingdom as to the origin of life and the philosophy of growth, need not perplex us; for we accept the word of Him who gave life to every organism and thus distinguished it from dead matter. And it is the same God even our Father who implanted the principle of Eternal life in you and in me, my fellow Christians, which distinguishes us from the dead world of men around us and gives impulse to growth in grace and in knowledge. And this

regeneration is no more mysterious than the life of the lily. The scientific botanist and the theologian must both accept the fact of life in the flower and in the Christian. We do not understand regeneration. It is a birth from above to be recognised by its phenomena, its results, or as the Bible calls it—fruits. A hatred and disgust of sin, the world, the flesh, and the devil; an intense love for God, for men, and for all that is holy, good and true; a turning (or conversion) from the darkness of death and hell towards the light of life and of heaven.

And the lilies grow of themselves without effort, or fretting, or worrying. We can apply those beautiful, true words of Ruskin to them: "Is not the evidence of ease on the very front of all the greatest works in existence? Do they not say plainly to us, not 'there has been a great effort here,' but 'there has been a great power here'? It is not the weariness of mortality but the strength of divinity, which we have to recognise in all mighty things; and that is just what we now never recognise, but think that we are to do great things by help of iron bars and perspiration; alas! we shall do nothing that way, but lose some pounds of our own weight."

No touch of rude hands can make flowers grow, it will only spoil them. And most strenuous efforts on our part will not cause us to add one iota to our spiritual stature. Some people may think they are growing by violent exertion, but they will some day find that they are not. Henry Drummond has illustrated this by saying that a boy grows without his knowing it. A ship goes through the water not by the power of the engineer, or captain, or by the strength of those who set the sails. Given the fulfilment of certain conditions and the boy will grow spontaneously and the vessel will move without the force of man. To try to make a Christian grow "is as absurd as to help the tide to come in, or the sun to rise." But to remove the hindrances to development is another thing; and to do this will occupy all our time without wasting it in trying to grow by toiling and spinning and being anxious for something when we ought to be "careful for nothing." Paul says, "Wherefore laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all evil speakings, as new-born babes, desire the spiritual milk of the Word, that ye may grow thereby: if so be ye have tasted that the Lord is gracious." The means appointed by God for our spiritual nourishment and growth in grace are the Word, the Sacrament and prayer. New-born babes are very vigorous and their need for food indeed imperative. A diligent use of this food will produce a rapid and healthy development in the regenerate soul.

During the days of our meetings I trust that we will all learn better how to grow, and that when we go down to the plain we will take with us the spirit of unity and love that is manifested in the Kuling Conference.

"SUCH STUFF AS DREAMS ARE MADE OF."

It happened a number of years ago, that a man who was known to draw "the long bow" to its full length, on concluding a long yarn said to be a dream which had come to him in the still watches of the night, a bystander remarked that he must certainly have been asleep when he dreamed such a dream as that. Whereat the narrator replied in anger: "Not a bit of it, I was as wide awake as I am this minute."

For fear that some one after reading the dream which follows should make the same remark, it may be well to say that the writer, a lady, is a well-known resident of a large city in the U.S., and that her husband is an instructor in a high-grade institution. The letter was written out for the benefit of a lady friend, and the latter thinking it would be of some interest to friends in this land, sent it to them and they have placed it in my hands. In copying this narrative I have suppressed nothing, and changed nothing, except the names of persons and places, not being quite sure whether the lady would care to be the object of so much curiosity as it might create. It is not everyone who would desire to be known as "a dreamer."

Tientsin, 15th August.

C.

"Some fifteen years ago, I taught a Chinaman by the name of Shaman to read and write English. He was a very pleasant, well-bred young fellow, and devoted to his teacher, constantly bringing me some little gift.

"I had not seen him for years until last summer I chanced to meet him while spending my vacation in P—. He asked me for my address and at Christmas time there came a box of Chinese lily bulbs for "Miss Lucy." These grew and blossomed, filling the whole house with their subtle fragrance.

"So much of explanation is necessary for the understanding of some of the details of the dream which follows.

"On the 26th of January, 1898, I went to bed shortly after nine o'clock, falling asleep almost immediately. Between that and midnight when I was roused by the entrance of my husband, I dreamed the following:

"I dreamed that years ago Shaman, when he came to take his last lesson, gave to me two Chinese bracelets. They were half-spheres of some kind of composition, resembling *bisque*, set closely together, and from each hung a long tassel of pink, blue, green, and yellow silk threads. They were elastic and slipped easily over my hand, fitting closely about the arm half-way between the wrist and the elbow. One was light yellow and the other dull red, and in the dark they glowed as if rubbed with phosphorus.

"Shaman said they had been given to his father by a Chinese mandarin for some great service, and were said to date from the time of Confucius. They were very rare and had queer Chinese names; the one meaning 'The Yellow Badge of Safety,' and the other 'The Red Warning.'

"The red one had queer Chinese characters engraved on it, which freely translated read: 'When you hear the beat of the Great Tom-tom, seek him who gave you the Yellow Badge of Safety.' Shaman either pretended or really didn't know what the words meant.

"I was much pleased with the queer things and put them away in a little Chinese cabinet, and in the rush of other things for the time forgot them.

"Suddenly my dream changed to the present, and my husband was appointed to some position in some educational institute in one of the sea-coast cities of China. Just what or where was not clear, in fact no more definite than I have given it.

"We went there to live, and a friend, Miss Beach, went with us. In the general upheaval consequent upon packing, I found my bracelets and tucked them into a corner, my husband laughing about 'taking coals to Newcastle.'

"For nearly a year we had been settled in a tolerably comfortable home in the American-English quarter and thought ourselves thoroughly accustomed to the queer ways and queer sights of that strange city, when one day Miss Beach came in saying that a Chinaman wanted to see the lady. He had a basket of clothes and wouldn't leave without seeing me. As I left the room to see him, I passed a silver hook, on which hung my queer old bracelets. Some sudden impulse made me take them down and slip them on my wrists. As I did so, I heard the strangest sound. I can compare it to a throb in the air, a gigantic pulse-beat. It was not loud, but a deep low rhythmic throb, impossible to describe.

"Listen to a heart beating under the stress of some strong emotion, magnify that until it fills the world, and you will have some conception of the sound I heard as I slipped on those bracelets. 'Grace,' I exclaimed, 'what is that?' She looked up in most unconcerned fashion: 'What?' 'Why, that noise.' 'I don't hear any noise,' said she calmly. I looked at her in amazement, and then the lines Shaman had told me so long ago came to me: 'When you hear the beat of the Great Tom-tom, seek him who gave to you the Yellow Badge of Safety.' I slipped off the bracelets and handed them to Grace saying: 'Put these on.' She did so, and turned a startled face to me, with: 'Oh, what is it?' We tried the experiment again and again. Without the bracelets we heard nothing, but with the red one, came again that awful throbbing. I thought of the name of the bracelet, 'The Red Warning,' and utterly terrified went down stairs.

"There I found a Chinaman whose face seemed familiar, but not until he snatched my hand, saying 'Miss Lucy, Miss Lucy, why didn't you look for me?' did I know him for Shaman. 'Oh, Shaman, what does it all mean?' I cried. Then he told me.

"The Great Tom-tom was the gigantic war drum in an old temple just outside the city. The Chinese regarded it with superstitious awe, saying it dated from the time of Confucius and was guarded by spirits. It was never touched by mortal hands, and never heard except at a great national crisis when the Chinese should rise and drive out the foreigners and restore China to its old-time glory.

"No one of foreign birth could hear this beat unless he wore the Red Warning, although it was perfectly audible to any Chinaman, and no foreigner could hope to escape the general destruction unless he were guarded by the 'Yellow Badge of Safety.' Shaman said he knew all this when he gave me the bracelets, but had never supposed I would need the knowledge. This Tom-tom had been beating nearly two weeks, and he had been hunting for me to warn me.

"Everything was nearly ready now and for seven days I would not hear the beat, but then it would again be heard, and he would come and tell me what to do. He could save me and mine, but only on condition that not one breath of this passed my lips even to my husband.

"It could do no good to tell it, for the uprising was universal and did I disobey and give the least warning not even the 'Yellow Badge of Safety' would avail. Then Shaman went away, and my state of mind can be imagined. At one moment the thought of all the lives to be sacrificed overwhelmed me, and I sprang up to give the alarm, then came the fear for my own little ones and for my husband, and I kept silent. I wonder I lived through those seven days.

"At the coming of midnight of the seventh day, I heard again that terrible throb and all the next morning I watched anxiously for Shaman. He came about noon, and told me that the time had come. 'Get together what you wish to take,' said he, 'dress warmly and take some blankets. Make six small bundles include everything. You may tell the other lady to help you, but do not tell anyone else, not even your husband, until after ten o'clock. As soon as necessary after that I will come. You can give no warning that would avail. The streets under all the foreign houses have been mined and filled with Chinese explosives, this is so in every portion of China where the foreigners live. At a certain time the mines will be all exploded together. The only safety for you and your family is in your silence.'

"Then he went away, and Grace and I collected little things valueless except to ourselves, and made each bundle by rolling what we wished to take tightly in a blanket. Grace said 'Let us take the gray blankets for the white ones soil so easily.' And then we laughed in a half-hysterical way at her thinking of that. It was centuries till ten o'clock and then I told my husband. He snatched his hat and rushed to the door. Close around the house shoulder to shoulder stood a wall of Chinese, and on a pole in front of the house was a square of white canvas in the centre of which glowed faintly a circle of yellow light—*The Yellow Badge of Safety*.

"With a groan of despair he came back to us and then we wakened and dressed the children, gave them something to eat, put up a package of food, and waited. It was almost midnight when Shaman came accompanied by five others.

"Each one bore a banner about two feet square, of white cloth, in the centre of which glowed again 'The Yellow Badge of Safety.' Telling us that our lives depended upon absolute silence, they surrounded us and led us from the house.

"That walk down to the wharves I shall never forget. Absolute silence, almost absolute darkness. We could see no one, but had the ever-present consciousness that the streets were lined with Chinese. We knew they were there, we could hear their breathing, but only occasionally would a face flash forth into the pale yellow light from the banners.

"And over all I could hear that terrible throbbing. We reached the wharves and were put on board a Chinese junk. Before parting Shaman gave my husband a small heavy canvas bag. 'It is the money you had in the bank' said he, 'I got it tonight.'

"This Chinese junk was to take us out on the ocean till we met an English home-ward-bound steamer to which we would be transferred.

"We sailed out of the harbour. It was cold. The smell on board the junk was villainous, but we wrapped the children and ourselves in the blankets, and thanked God we were so far safe.

"The little ones soon fell asleep and soon a Chinaman brought us some tea. We sat still, thinking. I wonder we did not go mad at the thought of those left behind, when we were conscious that the junk had stopped. Suddenly, there was a terrific roar and a terrible glare and then the junk sailed away faster than ever.

"We clasped the children closer, all other thoughts lost in thankfulness for safety.

"All that day and night we sailed. We were supplied with food, but otherwise were left to ourselves. Early on the morning of the second day we sighted a steamer. We were put in a row boat and after the junk captain had signalled the ship we were ordered to row towards her, while the junk made its way as quickly as possible out of sight. The steamer picked us up and we told our story, which was at

first incredulously received, till I bade the captain slip on the bracelets. This he did, and he heard "the beat of the Great Tom-tom" steadily growing fainter.

"Then he half-believed. We reached England safely and heard that not a single foreign resident had escaped. Then I awoke.

"I was utterly tired out, nerves, body and mind.

"About my right arm, half-way between the wrist and elbow where the 'Red Warning' had been worn, was a feeling as if a half-inch warm band was clasped.

"THAT FEELING IS STILL THERE,

and though at first it annoyed me I am accustomed to it now. I had my husband rub my arm thoroughly that night, and then I shook up my pillow, and dreamed that identical dream again, waking in the midst of it to attend to the wants of the children, and going back to bed to pick up the dream where I had left it. It was the same in every detail, even Grace's remark about the grey blankets.

"I had not read nor thought of China, nor of anything connected in the slightest way with my dream, except just as I fell asleep I thought how sweet the Chinese lilies were.

"LUCY T. LARKIN."

THE LOSS OF THE LA BOURGOGNE.

Writing on this terrible disaster, the *N. Y. Maritime Register* of the 13th ult. says:—

All the officers with the exception of one junior engineer went down with their vessel, certainly indicating no lack of courage on their part. On the other hand a number of statements made by the survivors and the officers of the *Cromartyshire* contain grave accusations against the management and discipline on board. The *La Bourgogne* was far out of the regular course when the collision took place. It is alleged that she steamed at the rate of 17 to 18 knots, that after the collision a number of boats and rafts could not be made serviceable, that the crew deliberately pushed women and passengers overboard in order to save themselves, in short that in the face of death not a remnant of discipline remained, every member of the crew simply following the maxim *saute qui peut*. Admitting that these statements are probably greatly exaggerated, still this terrible disaster in conjunction with the long list of former mishaps to other vessels of the line (*L'Europe, l'Amérique, La Ville du Havre, St. Nazaire, La Normandie, La Champagne*, etc.,) will have the result of preventing a great many from travelling on the vessels of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, who otherwise would have chosen this line on account of its acknowledged comfort and excellent cuisine.

A great deal of humbug is talked about the duty of going slow in a fog, as all who have crossed the Atlantic know. Although it has been held in our Courts that four to five knots was not a "moderate" speed in a thick fog, Atlantic mail steamers never reduce their speed to anything like that. We remember some thirty years ago crossing from Liverpool to New York in the Cunard steamer *Russia*, which was at that time the crack steamer on the Atlantic. We were going full speed in a dense fog. We asked Capt. Cook, afterwards Commodore of the Cunard line, why he did not slow down. He said: "What's the use? My half-speed is 12 knots, and if I touched anything I should go through it just as certainly as at the speed we are going now. When I'm in a fog, I want to get out of it as quickly as possible." This is, we believe, the general rule on the Atlantic, and passengers would not thank a captain

who reduced his speed to four or five knots in a fog. Captain Deloncle's mistake seems to have been that not only was he a long way out of his course, but he neglected altogether Article 16 of the Regulations:—

A steam vessel hearing, apparently forward of her beam, the fog-signal of a vessel, the position of which is not ascertained, shall so far as the circumstances of the case admit stop her engines, and then navigate with caution until danger of collision is over.

The observance of this rule would have saved the *La Bourgogne* and over 500 lives.

The *N. Y. Maritime Register* of the 20th ult. prints the following letter:—

From the time of the announcement of the dreadful catastrophe that has befallen the steamer of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique *La Bourgogne*, the newspapers have reproduced the most odious accusations regarding the conduct of the crew in this sad circumstance. When I was told of the pretended facts which had happened and asked if I had been officially informed of them, I protested with indignation and have refused even for an instant to discuss them. I have lived for a long time among our maritime population on the coast of Normandie, Bretagne and Provence. I have had often opportunities to observe sailors of all nations. I know their sentiments of abnegation and I am positive that it would be impossible to find a single sailor of any nation able to commit such an infamy as that charged to our unfortunate crew.

It would be useless for me to defend the captain and his officers, they died at their posts thus giving until the last minute an example of the abnegation of which I was speaking and were engulfed with those they could not save. There were 18 officers of the deck and engine departments and only the 2nd Purser and three engineers saved themselves by jumping into the sea after having accomplished their whole duty.

Immediately after the collision, each officer and man of the crew reached the posts assigned to them in such a case. Several starboard life-boats had been smashed by the bowsprit of the *Cromartyshire*, three others were lowered and were able to rescue a number of people floating. One of the life-boats loaded with women and children was smashed by the falling of one of the smokestacks.

The life-boats on the port side had been rendered useless by the heavy list of the steamer to starboard. The crew, aided by some of the passengers, succeeded, however, in lowering two of them in which women and children took places. Unfortunately, these boats had to be slipped along the hull of the steamer to be lowered and they capsized. It was only at the last minute when all efforts were of no avail, that the steamer was about to disappear and upon the order of their chiefs, that the sailors jumped into the sea and so late that of 60 seamen 25 only were not engulfed in the suction. The three life-boats that had been launched after having unloaded their passengers in safety on board the *Cromartyshire*, made three more trips and brought all the survivors. Captain Henderson of the *Cromartyshire* has made to the Consul of Halifax a statement declaring that the depreciations attributed to him by the critics in the newspapers are absolutely false and that he is pleased to testify to the courage shown by the sailors of *La Bourgogne*, who returned several times from his ship to the place of the accident to save more lives.

The firemen and coal passers were down in the engine room until the end, striving against the water which was invading it, to secure the good working of the pumps. It was only five or six minutes before the steamer sank that the Chief-Engineer, who also died a victim of his duty, gave at two different times two blows of his whistle signalling to cease the work and hasten away. Part of these men only were rescued at sea by the life-boats and rafts. The

three engineers saved, succeeded in cutting the ropes fastening two of the rafts on the grating of the engine room and owing to these rafts floating after the steamer went down, saved the lives of a number of people. Two facts were brought to my attention by two passengers, which may have, being misunderstood, started those accusations of brutality and barbarism. One of them, a young man, showed me a scar on his cheek saying that it had been inflicted with an oar in repulsing him, by one of the men, passenger or sailor he does not know, who was on one of the rafts. He added that he did not blame him, as the people were so numerous on that raft (18 or 20) that the platform was one foot under water and certainly if he had tried to climb on it the raft would have capsized and caused the death of all on it. The other passenger told me of an identical fact. One of his friends was repulsed by the blow of an oar from a sailor, but he also said that there were a score on his raft and that had his friend attempted to climb on it he would most likely not be here to tell of it. What was the duty in these two cases of those in charge of the rafts, repulse one man who might have been able to find succour elsewhere, or let 20 perish?

Mention was made of another life-boat in which very few people took places; I can make no criticism not knowing the reasons which may have induced those on board to act so, but in that boat there was not one sailor of the crew.

All these facts were reported to me by passengers. Several relatives of the unfortunate victims have questioned themselves, Friday night, the cabin and dining room waiters saved, they have been able to obtain a few details about the place where they stood at the last moment and on the words they spoke to those waiters which were warning the passengers to go up on deck. They, like myself, have had the proof that those inventions of stabbing with knives and other barbarisms were false. If I insist on this point it is because I wish that the families already so afflicted by the loss of dear ones not to have another grief in thinking that their wives and children might have been subject to acts of savagery. It is false! The passengers, men, women, and children who finding safety by remaining on the steamer instead of jumping in the sea where the life-belts would have supported them, had grouped themselves around the bridge where the Captain was at his post with his officers. Even the anguish of their near end had been spared by the calm, and the encouragement given them by the Captain.

We all partake deeply in their grief, as they know, and it is inhuman to increase it by misrepresented and false statements.

The entire crew of *La Bourgogne* did its duty until the last moment.

Yours truly,

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique,

P. FAGUET.

Actg. Gen'l Agt. for U. S. and Canada.
New York, 12th July, 1898.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Coughs and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed. (14)

A TOWING INCIDENT.

Lieut. R. C. Hooker, commanding the collier *Brutus*, which towed the battleship *Monterey* to Manila, wrote to a friend under date the 23rd of June:—

So far we have not sighted a ship, until last night about 10 o'clock. It was dark as pitch, the sky heavily overcast with black clouds, filled with threats of rain, when a bright white light was sighted on our starboard bow. The *Monterey* presents a very formidable appearance at night, especially to a stranger, with her electric lights—one at the truck, one at the fighting-top, one still lower, one forward, besides the side lights, green and red, and such other glimmers as struggle through air ports. Underneath all this the low, peculiarly shaped and ominous looking hull. On sighting the light the *Monterey* slowed down and signalled us to do the same. Suddenly out went the stranger's light, and he disappeared in the gloom. The stranger evidently concluded not to waste any time on those two odd-looking spectres in company, not knowing who we were or what delay we might cause him.

Last night we had our first accident, and a "monkey and parrot" time, too. About 10 o'clock the *Monterey* blew a long blast and flashed a red light, which meant "hawser parted." Think of that! She tows at 200 yards' distance (two city blocks), and the hawser was brand new, of the best Manila hemp, and fourteen inches in circumference. What with keeping out of her way, keeping the hawser clear of the propeller and repairing damages, we had a night of it—all hands on deck. She kept her search light on us all the time, so it was as bright as day. We're all right now. The hawser had chafed on her bow. The most speed we can make with her in tow—such a huge bulk—is seven knots.—*Kobe Herald*.

THE FIGHTING AROUND SANTIAGO.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO ITS SURRENDER—ANECDOTES TOLD BY OFFICERS AND INCIDENTS RELATED BY CORRESPONDENTS—AMERICAN VALOUR AND CUBAN COURAGE.

On the 20th of June General Shafter and his Staff, accompanied by Admiral Sampson and his Chief of Staff, landed in a small boat at Asseradero, twelve miles west of Santiago, and held a brief conference with General Garcia, who had arrived with an army of four thousand Cubans. The three Commanders seated themselves on boxes in an open palm-leaf hut, with a blue-print map before them, and here the fate of Santiago was sealed. On the 22nd and 23rd of June Shafter disembarked six thousand troops at Juragua and Baiquiri, twelve and fifteen miles east of Santiago, while Sampson shelled the coast as a diversion. One shell demolished a whole battery, blowing the guns over the front of the works and destroying the entire garrison. Another shell sank the *Reina Mercedes* in the harbour and disabled one of the Spanish torpedo boats. During the landing of the troops at Baiquiri, Corporal Cobb and Private English, of Troop D, Tenth Cavalry (coloured), fell between a lighter and the pier. Captain O'Neill, of Wood's Rough Riders, attempted their rescue at the risk of his life, but the men were crushed before he reached them. Captain O'Neill was himself subsequently killed in the forefront of battle.

After landing, the American forces had pushed westward towards Santiago, and early in the morning encountered the enemy near Siboney. Many of the volunteers were armed with old-style Springfield rifles, which put them at a great disadvantage. The smoke interfered with

their aim and revealed their positions to the Spanish, while the Spanish, who used smokeless powder, could often not be located. It was in this fight that the Rough Riders first distinguished themselves. Colonel Wood writes:

"We commenced our advance from our first landing-place on the twenty-third. General Young and I had a long war-talk about taking the very strong Spanish position about five miles up the road. He decided that he would make a flint on their front, while I was to make a *détour* by trail, under a couple of Cuban guides, and take them in flank, and try to get them out of their strong position, which was in the wildest and roughest part of the trail toward the town.

"Our little plan worked. I located the Spanish outposts and deployed on silently, and when in position fired on them. Shortly after I opened I could hear Young on the right, down in the valley. The fight lasted over two hours, and was hot at close range. The Spanish used the volley a great deal, while my men fired as individuals. We soon found that instead of fifteen hundred men we had struck a very heavy outpost of several thousand.

"However, to cut a long story short, we drove them stealthily but slowly, and finally threw them into flight. Their losses must have been heavy, for all reports coming out of Santiago report a great many dead and wounded."

To this fight the Rough Riders marched singing songs and chaffing one another, as was their wont. They had felt some grievance at the necessity of being dismounted, but they soon forgot it, and when warned by some Cubans that they ought to proceed with great caution, answered that they could very well take care of themselves. We quote from a graphic description of the battle:

"At seven-thirty a.m. General Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The command was the beginning of a fight that for stubbornness has seldom been equalled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired, the hill-sides commanding the road gave forth volley after volley from the Mausers of the Spanish.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at!" yelled General Young, and the men, with set jaws and gleaming eyes, obeyed the order.

"Crawling along the edge of the road, and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troops, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill, and when any part of a Spaniard became visible, fired. Never for an instant did they falter.

"One dusky warrior of the Tenth Cavalry, with a ragged wound in his thigh, coolly knelt behind a rock loading and firing, and when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded, laughed and said:

"Oh, that's all right; that's been there for some time."

"In the meantime, away off to the left, was heard the crack of the rifles of Colonel Wood's men and the regular, deep-toned volley-firing of the Spanish. Over there the American losses were the greatest.

"Colonel Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flankers, went squarely into the trap set for them by the Spaniards, and only the unflinching courage of the men in the face of fire that would make even a veteran quail prevented what might have been a disaster. As it was, Troop L, the advance guard, under the unfortunate Capron, was surrounded, and but for the reinforcements hurriedly sent forward every man probably would have been killed or wounded."

One of the officers engaged in the fight says:

"The fire of the Spaniards had increased in volume, but, notwithstanding, an order for a general charge was given, and with a yell the men sprang forward. Colonel Roosevelt, in front of his men, snatched a rifle and ammunition-belt from a wounded soldier, and, cheering and yelling with his men, led the advance. For a moment the bullets were singing like a swarm of bees all around them, and every instant some poor fellow went down. On the right wing Captain McClintock had his leg broken by a bullet from a machine-gun, while four of his men went down. At the same time Captain Luna, of Troop F, lost nine of his men. Then the reserves, Troops K and E, were ordered up. Colonel Wood, with the right wing, charged straight at a block-house, eight hundred yards away, and Lieut.-Colonel Roosevelt, on the left, charged at the same time. Up the men went, yelling like fiends and never stopping to return the fire of the Spaniards, but keeping on with grim determination to capture that block-house.

"That charge was the end. When within five hundred yards of the coveted point the Spaniards broke and ran, and for the first time we had the pleasure, which the Spaniards had been experiencing all through the engagement, of shooting with the enemy in sight."

The battle had lasted two hours. Sergeant Hamilton Fish was the first to fall:

"He was near the head of the column as it turned from the wool road into the range of the Spanish ambuscade. He shot one Spaniard who was firing from the cover of a dense patch of underbrush when a bullet struck his breast and he sank at the foot of a tree, with his back against it. Captain Capron stood over him, shooting, and the others rallied around him, covering the wounded man. The ground was thick with empty shells where Fish lay. He lived twenty minutes. He gave a lady's small hunting-case watch from his belt to a messmate as a last souvenir."

Here are some instances of American valour:

"Sergeant Bell stood by the side of Captain Capron when the latter was mortally hit. He had seen that he was fighting against terrible odds, but never flinched.

"Give me your arm a minute," he said to the sergeant, and, kneeling down, he deliberately aimed and fired two shots in quick succession. At each a Spaniard was seen to fall. Bell, in the meantime, had seized a dead comrade's gun and knelt beside his captain and fired steadily.

"When Captain Capron fell he gave the sergeant a parting message to his wife and father, and bade the sergeant good-bye in a cheerful voice, and was then borne away dying.

"One of the men of Troop E., desperately wounded, was lying squarely between the lines of fire. Surgeon Church hurried to his side, and, with bullets pelting all around him, calmly dressed the man's wound, bandaged it, and walked unconcernedly back, soon returning with two men and a litter. The wounded man was placed on the litter and brought into our lines."

Sergeant Ousler, of the Regular Army, who bore Sergeant Hamilton Fish to the rear, has furnished us a glimpse of that morning:

"The coolness of Assistant-Surgeon Church, who dressed a fallen man's wound away out ahead of the line amid a hail of Mauser bullets, wasn't even half described. While he was making an examination of his wounded comrade, paying no attention to the whistle of the bullets, a young private of the Rough Riders, who had been a college mate of Church, at Princeton, yelled over to him from a distance of about twenty feet, to ask how badly the patient was hurt. The young surgeon looked over his shoulder in the direction whence the private's voice proceeded, and

he saw his former chum grinning in the bushes.

"'Why, you whelp!' said Church, with a comical grin on his face, 'how dare you be around here and not be killed!' Then he went on fixing the wounded man, and he remained right there with him until the arrival of the litter that he had sent to the rear for."

"One of the fellows in the Rough Riders, an Oklahoma boy, got a ball clean through his campaign hat, which was whirled off his head and fell about five feet from him. He picked up the hat, examined it carefully, and said:

"I'll have to patch that up with sticking-plaster, or I'll get my hair sunburnt." The fun of it was that his hair was about the reddest I ever saw."

"While there wasn't a single case of the 'yellows' on our side, it would be plain 'tommy-rot' to say that none of us was nervous. I was a heap nervous, for one, and I have been in the outfit a long while, and I heard a lot of the 'Roughies' say, after the scrap was over, that they saw the Gates Ajar in a whole lot of different colours by the time the action was fully under way."

"One of the Rough Riders from New York, an educated fellow, who'd probably had his little whirl at playing the horses when he had nothing else to do, said, after the fight was over:

"'Holy gee, but that game's more nerve-sapping than dallying with one-hundred-to-one shots!'

"There's a man kind of a squat cactus growing around the woods down there, and the digs of the cactus-point fooled a lot of the men in'o believing that they had been pinked in the legs. I saw one of the Regulars, a corporal, sit down suddenly, and rub his left leg down near his foot."

"'B-en nipped?' asked one of his swaddies:

"'Yep, in the ankle,' was the reply."

"Then he pulled up his trouser-leg, lowered his sock, and saw nothing but a little abrasion of the skin, from which the blood was trickling. He had struck his ankle against a cactus-point."

"Edward Marshall, that newspaper correspondent who was hit in the spine early in the fight, was a game man all right. He was conscious when they picked him up."

"Where did you get it, Marshall?' he was asked, before he was examined."

"'I pass,' said he, for he didn't know where he was hit himself, the bullet made him so numb. 'Any old place, from hat to moccasins, I guess.'"

General Wheeler, of the advance guard, hurried forward and took Sevilla half-way between Siboney and El Caney. It is said that he had no orders to go ahead, but the old General could not be kept back. In fact, the only time when any of the American troops showed an unaccountable deafness to orders was when they were commanded to retreat."

The interval between the engagement at Siboney and the Battle of El Caney was occupied in advancing and bringing to the front the artillery through the nearly impassable trail, in cutting the water-main that supplied Santiago, and in some slight skirmishing. July 1st the attack was made upon the Spanish intrenchments before Santiago, extending from El Caney to San Juan and beyond, while Sampson was bombarding Morro Castle. It was a stubborn fight, which lasted all day. The American troops slowly forced their way forward through hedges lined with barbed-wire and woods filled with entanglements, in the face of a withering fire from an almost invisible enemy. Within a few hundred yards of the enemy's trenches they charged with such fierce energy of spirit that few of the Spaniards waited to receive them.

Captain Kerr has a good opinion of the Mauser bullet, and after being struck by one, he was interrogated about the sensation. He replied:

"Well, it makes a fellow pretty mad. It doesn't hurt much. Our surgeons over there were glad to find that the explosive effect of the Mauser bullet is not noticed at all. The Mauser is a humane weapon, just as our Krag-Jorgensen is. The bullet is small, and bounces its way clear through. It sears the wound as it passes, and there is no profuse hemorrhage. Take my own case, for instance. The bullet entered at the front of the wrist, passed clear through the elbow-joint, and came out below the shoulder. A Springfield bull-t taking such a course would have shattered my arm so that amputation would have been necessary."

A private who has returned with the wounded to the Atlantic gives an interesting account. He was fighting near an officer, who kept dodging from side to side:

"The officer continued these antics for some time, and then the private advancing to his side asked if he was wounded."

"My God, man, replied the officer, 'don't you see that fellow shooting at me? He has been pegging away at my carcass for fifteen minutes.'"

"Sure enough, in proof of what the officer said, a moment later a puff of smoke came from the tree pointed out, and a bullet whizzed close to where the officer and the private were standing. The officer took the private's rifle and coolly knelt on the ground, while he took deliberate aim at the place from which the puff of smoke had arisen. The aim of the officer was good, and at the crack of the rifle the sharpshooter was seen to hang head downward from the tree. He had been tied in his tree."

Lieutenant Cash, of the Rough Riders, who has returned wounded to Washington, reports that in two battles he saw only two Spaniards, though he was looking hard for them all the time, and those two were seen in the first fight."

After the Battle of El Caney and San Juan, the lines were drawn closer and stronger about the doomed city. On July 3rd the Spanish fleet made its vain attempt to escape. For several days an artillery duel was kept up, with light skirmishing. An armistice was granted that the foreign residents might retire from Santiago to the hills. The bombardment was resumed at daybreak July 11th, soon followed by another armistice, as General Toral began to consider the advisability of surrender. We quote from a graphic description by John R. Rathorn, the *Chronicle* correspondent, of the first truce and of the exodus from Santiago:

"It was the sight from a doomed city, proof positive that we were closer to a decisive victory, and proof also that thousands of people preferred to sacrifice homes and property rather than take the slim chances of success of the Spanish arms. Almost at the head of the procession, and a conspicuous figure by reason of a dress of handsome black silk, when nearly all the rest of the fugitives were clothed in white, was a Spanish lady, nearly seventy years old. Her mantilla was of the most costly lace and her fingers were covered with rings, but she seemed to walk along the filthy highway from preference, and, with folded arms, passed by us, looking at our soldiers with haughty contempt."

"One typical Englishman, side-whiskered, ro-y-checked, and all, halted his family in front of us. He had three setter dogs by a strap in one hand, and held his five-year-old son by the other."

"'Boys,' he said, 'everything I've got in the world is in that old town, but give 'em brimstone.' He did not use the word brimstone, but that will stand. With one accord the troops let him have a hearty cheer."

"It was noon before the long procession, numbering fully eight thousand people, most of them women and children, had passed our outside lines. They were then escorted by special details of men, and given safe conduct to a beautiful valley north of the captured town of Caney."

After General Toral had argued and delayed over the conditions of surrender, it became known that he had capitulated. These refugees began pouring back into the city with the first glimmer of dawn. Many of them had died, but the remainder, footsore, half-naked, and famished, hurried on to seek their homes which had long since been robbed of all food."

On Sunday, July 17th, as the cathedral bells struck the hour of noon, the American flag was run up over the Governor's palace, while the soldiers presented arms and the band played *The Star-Spangled Banner*:

"Every American present uncovered his head, and with rare courtesy General Toral and his staff did the same, and remained uncovered till the strains of music ceased. The only incident which marred the day was occasioned by the conduct of Sylvester Scovel, a correspondent. When they came to raise the flag, Scovel attempted to make his way to the roof of the palace, with the intention of participating in some way in the ceremony. He was ordered down by the guard. Immediately after the ceremony, Scovel pushed his way to General Shafter and slapped the General's face. He was promptly arrested."

Commodore Schley found that the *Vizcaya* and the *Almirante Oquendo* were completely ruined. These were the two Spanish ships that had sailed into Havana harbour after the blowing up of the *Maine*, and were anchored near it, while the people of Havana gloried in what these ships would do to the United States should the opportunity ever occur. "Surely," remarked Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, of the *Gloucester*, formerly of the *Maine*, "this avenges the *Maine*."

The Cubans were bitterly disappointed that General Shafter forbade any plundering of Santiago:

"'Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies?' asked Castillo, who came from General Garcia's camp to enquire the reason."

"'The Spaniards are not our enemies,' replied General Shafter. 'We are fighting the soldiers of Spain, but we have no desire to despoil her citizens. No Cuban soldier will be allowed to enter the city nor will any American. The government of the city is for the people to decide.'"

General Shafter evidently understands the character of his "Cuban allies," and it is gratifying to know that they were denied the privilege of perpetrating more of those atrocities which seem to have a greater fascination for them than war."

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE,

BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

(Author of "Greater Britain," &c.)

IV.

NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.

We have made in recent years considerable sacrifices for the sake of good relations with the French. We have given up our perpetual most-favoured nation clause and low-duties Treaty in Tunis to them; we have gone out of our way to expressly recognise their action in Madagascar, which has led to annexation with similar effect upon our trade; and, while in Siam we have helped them to obtain from the Siamese the recognition of their extension over a large tract of territory which was recently Siamese, in Africa we have over and over again yielded before French enterprise. There has all the time been pending between

ourselves and France a really dangerous question which grows more and more difficult as well as dangerous every day. If a policy of "graceful concession" is to be pursued it is in French concession in Newfoundland that we ought to find our *quid pro quo*.

By the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, Newfoundland became a wholly British colony, and the subjects of France were forbidden to "erect any buildings there besides stages made of boards and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish, or to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land in that part only," &c.,—namely, on what was called "the French Shore." By the Treaty of Paris, of 1763, this provision as to "fishing and drying" was confirmed, and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were ceded to France as a shelter for the French fishermen—the French engaging to erect no buildings upon them except for the convenience of the fishery—a condition which they have violated. By the Treaty of Versailles, of 1783, the French, to "prevent quarrels which have hitherto arisen, . . . consent to renounce the right of fishing in," &c., i.e., varying the so-called French shore. The King of England by a declaration promised to prevent his subjects from interrupting by their competition the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it, and promised for this purpose to cause the fixed settlements which might be found there to be removed. He also promised that the French should not be incommoded in cutting wood, necessary for the repair of scaffolds, huts and boats. On the other hand, the method of carrying on the fishery hitherto in existence was to be the plan upon which the fishery should continue to be carried on, the French were to be forbidden to winter in Newfoundland, and were to build only scaffolds, and the British were not to molest the French during their fishing, nor to injure their scaffolds in their absence. The islands ceded were to serve as a "real shelter to the French fishermen." Mr. A. W. Harvey, one of the Newfoundland delegates who appeared at the Bar of the House of Commons, has pointed out in a memorandum published by our Government, with the approval of the Colonial Office, that our trouble lies in the words of our own King's declaration, but if that has to be read strictly against us we ought to read the French King's declaration strictly, and we have never held the French to its observance. By the Treaty of Paris, of 1814, the previous enactments were unhappily continued.

To judge by the whole of the language employed in the negotiations and declarations no kind of fishery was contemplated except cod fishing, and cod were intended by the word "fish." The word "fish" in Newfoundland in the present day means cod.

In 1837 the Secretary of State for the Colonies promised that the two principles which would continue to guide the Home Government were "that the rights at present enjoyed by the community of Newfoundland are not to be ceded or exchanged without their assent; and that the constitutional mode of submitting measures for that assent is by laying them before the colonial legislature." Proposed arrangements with France having been "refused by the colony will, of course, fall to the ground. You are authorised to give such assurance as you may think proper that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by H.M.G. as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights."

Newfoundland is now a self-governing colony possessing responsible institutions, and it is so far as I know the only such colony over which, or any portion of which, any foreign Power claims what lawyers

call a servitude. The British Crown is admittedly sovereign in all parts of Newfoundland, including the so-called "French Shore." The colonial legislature deals by Statute and by its Administration with all portions of the colony, but a foreign Power has rights within the territorial waters, and, during a large portion of the year, on the actual shore of the colony, which, so far as they go, are in derogation of the usual rights of the Sovereign and of the legislature.

Under the King's declaration British naval officers have exercised singularly arbitrary powers on the coast of Newfoundland, powers which it may be confidently said have often exceeded their statutory authority, and which if the poor people concerned could have brought them before the Courts, British or Colonial, would have been severely condemned. As regards principle, however, there was no conflict between the colonial and the British Governments until the time of the administration of 1886-1892.

In 1882-3 and 4 certain British subjects had erected lobster factories at spots on the so-called French Shore, where there were no houses or buildings of any kind, and where no fishermen, either French or English, had been in the habit of fishing. In 1886 French fishermen visited the district for the purpose of catching lobsters. In 1887 a French warship cut the gear of all the British lobster traps and set them adrift, so that they were destroyed. A British officer on the coast supported the French naval division in their action. In 1888 the captain of H.M.S. *Emerald* compelled the British lobster-catchers to move. The ground given up to this time was that the lobster trawls and traps interfered with the French fishing, i.e. presumably the French cod-fishing.

Lord Iddesleigh in 1886 had protested in advance against the erection of French lobster factories in these words addressed to M. Waddington:—"I have to express the hope that the French naval officers will make known to the persons concerned that such a course is not allowed by the Treaties and must be discontinued." It is a pity that these words were not stood to by our Government. In July, 1888, Lord Knutsford informed Lord Salisbury that the construction of lobster factories then commenced by the French, and the asserted claim to grant to French subjects lobster concessions, "are clearly contrary to Treaty."

It was in 1888 that some French subjects set up a claim that two British subjects, Murphy and Andrews, were violating the Treaties by taking and canning lobsters on the so-called French Shore, and that French subjects and French only had the right to take and can lobsters on that shore and to erect upon British territory factories or establishments for the purpose of preserving lobsters. This subject at once grew into a prominence which has dwarfed all other developments of the Newfoundland question.

In September, 1888, we addressed to France a note calling attention to the illegality of French lobster-packing factories. The French Government several times stated that these factories were temporary, and with regard to some of them they said they had been suppressed, but as a matter of fact they continued to exist; and a fresh protest was made by Lord Salisbury at the end of 1888 and beginning of 1899 against "an assumption of territorial rights in derogation of the Sovereignty of the British Crown." The French Government then for the first time set up an entirely new contention—that lobsters were fish, and, apparently, that their factories were legal. Arbitration was first proposed by Lord Salisbury in 1889, when the Newfoundland Government absolutely refused the arbitration suggested. In May, 1898, the Foreign Office informed the Government of France that they could not admit the contention that French naval officers can have a right

to interfere with British fishermen in the territorial waters of a British colony; but, nevertheless, the French have continued to do so up to the present time.

The Newfoundland shore cod fisheries which alone were contemplated by the treaties, are so unimportant as compared with those of the Great Bank, south of Newfoundland, open to all nations, that only seven French boats fish on the so-called French shore, as against the hundreds which fit out either in Flanders, Picardy, Normandy, Brittany, or St. Pierre and Miquelon, to prosecute the fishery on the Bank. The lobster-canning industry, on the other hand, is a lucrative one; and unfortunately, although in theory we have always asserted that lobsters are not fish under the Treaty, that the scaffolding for drying cod contemplated by the Treaties cannot cover lobster-canning factories, and that, moreover, in any case, we have a concurrent right of fishery with that of France on the so-called French Shore, yet British naval officers interfered along with the French to cause the removal of establishments erected by British subjects for the purpose of taking and canning lobsters. The action on the part of the British officers has been distinctly held to be illegal by the Courts, both in first instance and on appeal. It is really monstrous after the direct prohibition by the Treaty of Utrecht of the erection of buildings by the French except those "necessary and usual for the drying of fish" (while all the later documents speak of the fishery assigned by the Treaty of Utrecht and declare that the future method of carrying it on shall be the primeval method of carrying it on), to then pretend that lobster-canning is included in the words used to cover the drying of cod. Instead of protecting British fishermen in the prosecution of their lawful avocation and resisting the new claim of the French, our Government, after failing to enforce the claim of the French, tried to go to arbitration upon it before a Court in which the best known personage was to have been M. de Martens, the hereditary librarian of the Russian Foreign Office, whose opinion on such points was hardly likely to be impartial. Luckily the French added a condition the enormity of which was such that the arbitration has never taken place, and it may be hoped now never will.

While British officers were backed up by the Government in most arbitrary action on behalf of the French and against the colonists, the theory continued to be that the French pretensions were disputed by us. At the end of 1889 the Home Government sent for the Prime Minister of Newfoundland who came to England in 1890. A *modus vivendi* was agreed to, preserving such British lobster factories as existed, and the French Government agreeing that they would undertake to grant no new lobster-fishing concessions "on fishing grounds occupied by British subjects," whatever that might mean. But the limitation was afterwards explained away, and the *modus vivendi* stated to mean the *status quo*. The Colonial Government strongly protested against the *modus vivendi*, as a virtual admission of a concurrent right of lobster fishing prejudicial to the position of Newfoundland in future negotiations; and there can be no doubt that the adoption of the *modus vivendi* by the British Government without previous reference to the Colony, and against its wish, was a violation of the principle laid down by the then Mr. Labouchere, when Secretary of State in 1857, and by Lord Palmerston. Our Government deny this, because they expressly reserved all questions of principle and right in the agreement with the French; and that is so, of course; but there can be no doubt about the effect of what they did.

By an answer given by an Under Secretary of State in the House of Commons the views of the Newfoundland Government were misrepresented, it being stated that

they "were consulted as to the terms of the *modus vivendi* which was modified to some extent to meet their views, although concluded without reference to them in its final shape;" but the Newfoundland Government insisted that the terms of the *modus vivendi* had not been modified in accordance with their views as they had protested against the whole arrangement. The Home Government quibbled and said that the answer showed that the Newfoundland Government were not responsible for the *modus vivendi* as settled. Plain people, however, must continue to be as indignant as the colonists are at the misrepresentation and breach of Mr. Labouchere's principle.

The terms of the *modus vivendi* accord to unfounded pretensions the standing of reasonable claims, and confer upon the French the actual possession and enjoyment of the rights to which these claims relate. Mr. Baird refused to comply with the *modus vivendi*. Sir Baldwin Walker, commanding on the coast, landed a party of bluejackets in 1891 and took the law into his own hands against Mr. Baird: was sued for damages and twice lost his case. There had been an Imperial Act under which Sir Baldwin Walker might have been protected, but it had been repealed. In the same year of 1891 a Newfoundland Act was passed under heavy pressure from the Home Government compelling colonial subjects to observe the instructions of the naval officers to the extent of at once quitting the French Shore if directed, and the Act was to be in force till the end of 1893. The Home Government had passed a bill through the House of Lords, brought it to the House of Commons, and dropped it, before it received the Royal Assent, only after the Prime Minister of Newfoundland had been heard at the Bar of both Houses and had promised Colonial legislation. The French Government have insisted that a British Act should be passed; and Lord Salisbury, while declaring that there ought to be a permanent Colonial Act, has always refused to promise a British Act. To my mind the Newfoundland people went too far in giving up their freedom in passing the Act which I have named, an Act to which, had I been a member of the Newfoundland legislature, nothing would have induced me to consent; and my sympathies are entirely with the Newfoundlanders in their refusal to part with their freedom for all time by making so monstrous a statute permanent.

The French maintain, to use the words of the French Minister of Marine of 1888, writing to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the rights of France on the so-called French Shore are "nothing else than a part of her ancient sovereignty over the island which she retained while ceding the soil to England—rights which she has never alienated." The island is about the oldest of British Colonial representative institutions. France never possessed the sovereignty of which her Minister of Marine has spoken. But the Newfoundland Act reads like a consecration of this pretended sovereignty, and it makes British naval officers the policemen, and more than the policemen—the autocratic or Russian policemen—of the French.

There has been nothing to choose between the action of the two parties in the Newfoundland question, and the policy of the Colonial Office has been marked by an unpleasant continuity. When Lord Ripon became Secretary of State in 1892, he began to press the Colonial Ministry for permanent legislation, just as it is said that the Colonial Office is pressing them at the present time. In pressing for permanent coercive legislation the Colonial Office threatens Imperial legislation, which would receive in the House of Lords the consent of both parties, but which it is certain that, in the interest of our Colonial Empire, Government ought not to be

allowed to carry through the House of Commons.

The Newfoundland Government has pointed out that the permanent legislation asked for is desired in part for the enforcement of an ultimate award of a proposed arbitration relative to the lobster question agreed on between the Foreign Office and the Government of France, but from the outset opposed by the colony, the agreement having been made not only without its consent but in despite of its frequently expressed opposition. Ultimately, however, "In view of the probable opposition to an Imperial Bill in the House of Commons," Lord Ripon proposed to invite the colonial legislature to renew the temporary Act for two years. The Newfoundland Government then agreed to re-enact the temporary bill for one year without prejudice to their position. This proposal was refused by Lord Ripon, and the Colonial Government then gave way. The temporary Act has since been again and again renewed.

It is pretended that the British squadron on the coast of Newfoundland protects British subjects, in the exercise of their rights, against unlawful acts on the part of the French. But judging by the actions of British officers, their instructions, which are secret, must be in absolute antagonism to the declarations of our statesmen in their despatches. Where a Frenchman commits an act of violence against a British subject by destroying his boat or fishing gear, the British subject can find in practice no remedy, as the case is reported by the officer in command of the British ship on the station to the Admiral, by the Admiral to the Admiralty, by the Admiralty to the Foreign Office, and by the Foreign Office to the Ambassador in Paris with instructions to submit the matter to the French Government. The French Government then refuses redress, and the matter comes back again through the same channel. Where the case arises upon land the British subject complains to the Governor, the Governor to the Colonial Office, the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office, and the Foreign Office to the Admiralty for it to be referred to the naval officer on the station for report; the officer on the station returns it through the Admiral to the Admiralty, the Admiralty to the Foreign Office, the Foreign Office to the British Ambassador in Paris, and then back as before, in the invariable form—"H.M.G. regret that they are unable to obtain from the French authorities a recognition of the claim." The pretensions of the French officers on the so-called French Shore are unbounded, extending to the point of actually ordering British vessels out of British waters, where they are merely using the harbour and coast—the absolute possession of which by Great Britain is acknowledged by the Treaty of Utrecht. 700 miles of coast of a British colony has become a no-man's-land, with no security of any sort against arbitrary rule by foreign naval officers, and mines are undeveloped, on account of the dog-in-the-manger policy pursued, not because the fishery is of the slightest value in itself or really exercised, but because we happen to have other difficulties with France—in Africa, for example—for which the Newfoundland colonists are certainly not responsible. The French Government actually grant concessions to French subjects to engage in industry upon portions of British soil, nominally governed by British magistrates and represented by members in the Colonial legislature. The French insist that their right of fishing on the so-called French shore is absolute and not concurrent; yet we granted similar rights at one time to the United States in similar words, and this right was always held in practice to be concurrent and not exclusive. The French have gone so far, in the words of M. Flourens when Foreign Minister, as to assert that the so-called French Shore

"ought to have remained uninhabited." We may agree with the French so far as this:—that under any other circumstances than the coast of this British colony being desert, the Newfoundland contention is a true one—that the French rights are "anomalous and intolerable."

The temporary Act which we have bullied the colony into passing is a shameful Act, without precedent or parallel in the British Empire. In the words of one of the leading statesmen of Newfoundland, it is one "by which the liberties and property of our people were made subject to the will of naval officers . . . acting under instructions from the British Government." Under it British subjects can be arrested and deported from the soil of a self-governing colony to another part of the colony before trial and without appeal. The whole story is one of abdication of rights in consequence of threats. No such state of things would be tolerated in the case of any other self-governing colony; and we have only to ask ourselves what we should do if the Newfoundlanders had the spirit of the Australians in order to convince ourselves of this fact.

Newfoundland, which is poor and backward as compared with the other self-governing colonies, has frequently been solicited to come into the Canadian federation, for it is the only portion of British North America not included within the Dominion. It has hitherto declined, but will probably end by agreeing, and anything which can widen its interests, and which may thus improve its politics, will be a boon to Newfoundland.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

CYCLING ROUND THE WORLD.

EIGHTY-SIXTH ARTICLE.

OVER THE NEBRASKA PLAINS.

CONTINUOUS DELAYS THROUGH BAD WEATHER.

Grand Island, Nebraska.

Cheyenne is the capital of Wyoming State. It is a half-built sort of town, as if the founders started with good intentions, got disgusted, and then exclaimed, "Oh, knock it together anyhow." It is a crude, splay-footed place.

The winds of heaven have for some years been doing their best to tear it off the face of the earth. A storm is constantly blowing; no gusty gale that makes you puff and pant and edge up the street sideways, but a perfect tornado, that rips and screeches, howls and bellows, and flattens you against a wall. You wake suddenly in the night, convinced something has burst belonging to the elements. You have an idea that the hotel is being rolled like a barrel down the street. Then you get the hotel comb and break all the teeth in wedging it between the window and the sash to stop the rattling. You force the blade of your knife into the aperture, and cut your fingers. As the door is in a tremor, you spend ten minutes plugging the crevices with local newspapers. And all the time the house is jerking, trying to break from its moorings.

There is plenty of wind at Cheyenne. But the breezes of heaven have not yet succeeded in their commendable endeavours.

We stayed in the Inter-Ocean Hotel. We will always remember Cheyenne because of that hotel. It has the reputation through three States of a perfect success in starving people. It is a great joke—unless you happen to be staying there. We have come through China, and can eat old shoes without a murmur. We like, however, the tacks to be removed before the dish is placed on the table. But we are not heroes. On the second day we rose from the table, went out, and found a man who could cook a steak.

The waitress who attended our table had perhaps something to do with our cowardly running away. She was a raw, bony, freckled damsel, with hair the colour of last year's straw lying in the rain; she had a down-turned lip and an up-turned nose. She was dressed in gauzy white, and about her neck was the eternal stars and stripes. She treated us with disdain. That was because we were poor Britishers.

You know the way a Strand post-office girl sells you stamps. She throws them at you with a sneer as though you had been guilty of impotence. You apologise, and remark you asked for halfpenny stamps, not penny ones. "You did nothing of the kind," she says sharply; and then with an icy glare she pitches at you the proper stamps. You would like to say something rude. But as you are only a man, you grovel and slink away. Well, that was the way we were treated by the freckled maid of Cheyenne. We felt our inferiority.

Of course, we ate in American style. In Persia we used our fingers; in China we dined with chop-sticks; and when in Rome we do as the Romans do. We took our meals, therefore, in the way that is American.

First of all there was the language of the table to be learnt:

"Mush?" asks the girl. You inquire what on earth is mush? It is porridge, or wheat, or rice, or anything else you like that is mushy. When you order eggs, the girl wants to know if you will have them "straight up or turned?" Straight up means when they are fried only on one side, and turned means when they are fried on both. Eggs are never brought to you in the shell. If you want a couple of them lightly boiled they are served in a tumbler. Ask for sauce, and you will get prunes or apricots. Sewed fruit is sauce in the American language. After a time you begin to learn these things.

When you sit down to table a knife, of silver-plated iron, that won't cut—sharp steel knives are unknown among our cousins—a fork, and a spoon are thrown in front of you. Then you are given a cold plate. Your meal is brought to you in small oval dishes as big as saucers. On one is mush, on another something called fish, on another a tiny piece of steak, very stringy, on another eggs, two potatoes in one dish, some asparagus in another and beans in a third, a bit of apple pie is in a saucer, and some "sauce" in another saucer. There are more dishes, but these will suffice. The doses are infinitesimal, and that explains the quantity. The whole number of dishes—twelve, thirteen, fourteen—are dumped down before you, and at your elbow is placed a cup of coffee or a cup of tea—the American does not drink wine or beer or spirits at meals. You take sauce by saucer and empty the contents on your cold plate. You never get a clean plate, or a clean knife and fork and spoon. You eat steak and apple pie off the same plate, and you stir your tea and eat your "sauce" with the same spoon. Only in the big hotels in the big cities did we find the English method of clean dishes. The American style saves time.

At every place along the way we were bombarded with questions. The average American is a gourmand in curiosity. The questions were nearly always the same, headed by the well-worn trilogy.

"Are you riding round the world on a wager?"

"How much does it cost?"

"Don't you think America's the best country you've struck?"

Every man, woman, and child that we encountered across the American continent put those questions, and put them in this order. When we said we were not trying to win a bet, that the trip was pretty expensive, and that America was ahead of

all other countries in the quantity of uninteresting desert, we were regarded as people with more money than sense. The newspapers frequently said we were "extremely rich." We never denied the report.

Under the delusion that we were scions of nobility instead of wayfaring vagabonds, many Americans loved to talk to us about scandals in English high life. For a nation that has a vigorous contempt for noble lords and belted earls, it must be said that the trans-Atlantic folk display a marvellous interest in them. Any intrigues among royalty, princes, ballet-dancers, duchesses, and horse-boys they gloat over. Look at the American Sunday papers and see the columns of rubbish about the European aristocracy. Oh, how they do have an English lord—when he is in England!

It so happened that when we were in San Francisco one of the newspapers discovered a lady who, very distantly and round-aboutedly, was some sort of twentieth cousin to Queen Victoria. It was a splendid find! A whole page was devoted to it. There were portraits of the lady; her beauty was expatiated upon, her talents were wonderful, her amiability was queenly—the whole article was one of gushing jubilation that San Francisco had really a high-born dame in its midst. San Francisco was very proud.

(To be continued.)

LANDSCAPE AND LITERATURE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR.")

SIR,—Your article on "Landscape and Literature" in the *Spectator* of June 18th has the following, among other suggestive passages:—"But whence came the vision of the enchanted island in *The Tempest*? It had no existence in Shakespeare's world, but was woven out of such stuff as dreams are made of."

May I cite Malone's suggestion connecting the play with the casting away of Sir George Somers on the island of Bermuda in 1609; and further may I be allowed to say how it seems to me possible that the vision was woven from the most prosaic material,—from nothing more promising, in fact than the chatter of a half-tipsy sailor at a theatre? Thus:—

A stage-manager, who writes and vamps plays, moving among his audience, overhears a mariner discoursing to his neighbour of a grievous wreck, and of the behaviour of the passengers, for whom all sailors have ever entertained a natural contempt. He describes, with the wealth of detail peculiar to sailors, measures taken to claw the ship off a lee-shore, how helm and sails were worked, what the passengers did and what he said. One pungent phrase—to be rendered later into:—"What care these brawlers for the name of King?"—strikes the manager's ear, and he stands behind the talkers. Perhaps only one-tenth of the earnestly delivered, hand-on-shoulder sea-talk was actually used of all that was automatically and unconsciously stored by the inland man who knew all inland arts and crafts. Nor is it too fanciful to imagine a half-turn to the second listener as the mariner, banning his luck as mariners will, says: there are those who would not give a doit to a poor man while they will lay out ten to see a rare-show,—a dead Indian. Were he in foreign parts, as now he is in England, he could show people something in the way of strange fish. Is it to consider too curiously to see a drink ensue on this hint (the manager dealt but little in his plays with the sea at first hand, and his instinct for new words would have been waked by what he had already caught), and with the drink a sailor's minute description of how he went across through the reefs to the island of his calamity,—or islands rather, for there were

many? Some you could almost carry away in your pocket. They were sown broadcast like—the nutshells on the stage there. "Many islands, in truth," says the manager patiently, and afterwards his Sebastian says to Antonio: "I think he will carry the island home in his pocket and give it to his son for an apple." To which Antonio answers: "And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more islands."

"But what was the land like?" says the manager. The sailor tries to explain, "It was green, with yellow in it; a tawny-coloured country"—the colour, that is to say, of the coral-beached, cedar-covered Bermuda of to-day—"and the air made one sleepy, and the place was full of noises"—the muttering and roaring of the sea among the islands and between the reefs—"and there was a south-west wind that blistered one all over." The Elizabethan mariner would not distinguish finely between blisters and prickly heat; but the Bermudian of to-day will tell you that the south-west, or Lighthouse, wind in summer brings that plague and general discomfort. That the coral rock, battered by the sea, rings hollow with strange sounds, answered by the winds in the little cramped valleys, is a matter of common knowledge.

The man, refreshed with more drink, then describes the geography of his landing place,—the spot where Trinculo makes his first appearance. He insists and re-insists on details which to him at one time meant life or death, and the manager follows attentively. He can give his audience no more than a few hangings and a placard for scenery, but that his lines shall lift them beyond that bare show to the place he would have them, the manager needs for himself the clearest possible understanding,—the most ample detail. He must see the scene in the round—solid—ere he peoples it. Much, doubtless, he discarded, but so closely did he keep to his original informations that those who go to-day to a certain beach some two miles from Hamilton will find the stage set for Act II, Scene 2, of *The Tempest*,—a bare beach, with the wind sighing through the scrub at the land's edge, a gap in the reefs wide enough for the passage of Stephano's butt of sack, and (these eyes have seen it) a cave in the coral within easy reach of the tide, whereto such a butt might be conveniently rolled ("My cellar is in a rock by the seaside where my wine is hid"). There is no other cave for some two miles. "Here's neither bush nor shrub," one is exposed to the wrath of "yond" same black cloud," and here the currents strand wreckage. It was so well done that, after three hundred years, a stray tripper, and no Shakespeare scholar, recognised in a flash that old first set of all.

So far so good. Up to this point the manager has gained little except some suggestions for an opening scene, and some notion of an uncanny island. The mariner (one cannot believe that Shakespeare was mean in these little things) is dipping to a deeper drunkenness. Suddenly he launches into a preposterous tale of himself and his fellows, flung ashore, separated from their officers, horribly afraid of the devilhaunted beach of noises, with their heads full of the fumes of broached liquor. One castaway was found hiding under the ribs of a dead whale which smelt abominably. They hauled him out by the legs—he mistook them forimps—and gave him drink. And now, discipline being melted, they would strike out for themselves, defy their officers, and take possession of the island. The narrator's mates in this enterprise were probably described as fools. He was the only sober man in the company.

So they went inland, faring badly as they staggered up and down this pestilent country. They were pricked with palmetoes, and the cedar branches rasped their faces. Then they found and stole some of their officers' clothes which were

hanging up to dry. But presently they fell into a swamp, and, what was worse, into the hands of their officers; and the great expedition ended in muck and mire. Truly an island bewitched. Else why their cramps and sickness? Sack never made a man more than reasonably drunk. He was prepared to answer for unlimited sack; but what befell his stomach and head was the purest magic that honest man ever met.

A drunken sailor of to-day wandering about Bermuda would probably sympathise with him; and to-day as then, if one takes the easiest inland road from Trinculo's beach, near Hamilton, the path that a drunken man would infallibly follow, it ends abruptly in swamp. The one point that our mariner did not dwell upon was that he and the others were suffering from acute alcoholism combined with the effects of nerve-shattering peril and exposure. Hence the magic. That a wizard should control such an island was demanded by the beliefs of all seafarers of that date.

Accept this theory, and you will concede that *The Tempest* came to the manager sanely and normally in the course of his daily life. He may have been casting about for a new play; he may have purposed to vamp an old one—say, *Aurelio and Isabella*; or he may have been merely waiting on his demon. But it is all Prospero's wealth against Caliban's pignuts that to him in a receptive hour, sent by heaven, entered the original Stephano fresh from the seas and half-seas over. To him Stephano told his tale all in one piece, a two hours' discourse of most glorious absurdities. His profligate abundance of detail at the beginning, when he was more or less sober, supplied and surely established the earth-basis of the play in accordance with the great law that a story to be truly miraculous must be ballasted with facts. His maunderings of magic and incomprehensible ambushes, when he was without reservation drunk (and this is just the time when a lesser-minded man than Shakespeare would have paid the reckoning and turned him out) suggested to the manager the peculiar note of its supernatural mechanism.

Truly it was a dream, but that there may be no doubt of its source or of his obligation, Shakespeare has also made the dreamer immortal.—I am, Sir, etc.,

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Jur Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 25th August.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.

R. v. CANCE.

In conformity with the sentence passed by Sir Nicholas J. Hannen, the gaoler produced William Cance, convicted by a jury in May last of fraud. The prisoner, described as of no regular employment, was charged with fraudulently obtaining goods from various tradesmen and signing chits in other people's names. At his trial he pleaded guilty on a second indictment to a previous conviction for a similar offence. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour and ordered, on the expiration of the sentence, to either find security for \$1,000 for his future good behaviour or be deported to Hongkong. His sentence having now expired he was unable to find the necessary security.

His Lordship ordered him to be kept in custody, pending the arrangements for his deportation.

H.B.M.'s CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 24th August.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.

SOBA SINGH v. UTTAM SINGH.

The parties in this case were Indian watchmen, and the plaintiff sued the defendant for the recovery of \$92 due on a promissory note, dated September 16th, 1897. Plaintiff lent the money to the defendant when he was in difficulties, who promised to repay it by monthly instalments of eleven dollars. He had paid eighteen dollars, but would not continue the agreement any further.

Defendant was sworn and in reply to the Bench admitted the debt. He said he was at present in receipt of \$15 a month wages, but expected to be out of employment in about two months. He asked the Acting Chief Justice to make an order on him for the repayment of the money by monthly instalments, to take effect from the time he had discharged a prior claim.

By the Court—He was recently sued by another Indian in the Court in respect of another debt and judgment was given for the plaintiff, witness being ordered to pay \$5 a month. It would take him seven months to terminate this. He was willing to liquidate plaintiff's claim by similar payments.

Plaintiff now alleged that the defendant was well able to pay. He had been seven years in Shanghai, and plaintiff knew that he had been sending money down to Hongkong.

Defendant questioned by the Court denied this, or that he had means.

Plaintiff said that a few days ago defendant bought a draft from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which he sent away.

Defendant again denied the truth of the assertion, but on being informed by His Lordship, through the interpreter, that they could easily find out from the Bank if such was the case, and that by committing perjury he was liable to a heavy term of imprisonment he admitted that he had purchased from the bank in question a draft. The document was for \$25 on Hongkong in favour of an Indian with whom he formerly lived. The money was for "chow." This man also stood security for the other debt.

The Acting Chief Justice said it seemed to him that sending this money away was rather suspicious and he should give judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, to be paid by monthly instalments of \$5.

Plaintiff asked that the instalments might be paid into Court, and an order was made to that effect.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 22nd August.

Before Mr. W. P. KER, Police Magistrate.

R. v. BROUSE AND RASMUSSEN.

P. Brouse and L. Rasmussen, A.B.'s, were charged with being drunk and disorderly in Broadway on the previous evening.

The charge was proved by P.C. Leighton and native P.C. 528.

Prisoners had nothing to say, and his Worship ordered Rasmussen to pay a fine of \$5, and discharged Brouse.

R. v. ROBERTSON.

Hugh Robertson was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Broadway and with assaulting P.C. 39 whilst in the execution of his duty.

From the evidence of P.O. 39 it appeared that on the previous night prisoner was

drunk and creating a disturbance at the corner of Broadway and Fearon Roads. When the constable ordered him to desist and move on he refused, so he was taken into custody. He then became very violent, and it was with considerable difficulty that he was taken to the station.

His Worship imposed a sentence of one week's hard labour.

R. v. TURTON.

Frederick Turton, seaman, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance and with breaking a lamp, valued at 90 cents.

Evidence was given in support of the charge by the proprietor of a hot water shop and by native P.C. 450.

Prisoner said he had no money to pay for the damage, and his Worship sent him to prison for a week.

25th August.

R. v. GEARGIS AND KOCH.

Paul Geargis 30, and Adolf Koch 25, seamen of the British sailing vessel *William Laro*, were charged with unlawfully assaulting Captain W. A. Abbott, master of the ship named.

The evidence went to show that the prosecutor was coming out of the office of the Standard Oil Company, on Wednesday morning, when the prisoners who were standing on the pavement outside in company with another man, rushed at him and assaulted him. Geargis struck the Captain with his fist and his companion hit him with a stick. The prisoners were arrested and taken before the magistrate on Wednesday afternoon, when the prosecutor gave evidence of the assault, and the prisoners were remanded in custody until yesterday.

On resuming yesterday, a Sikh constable and a 'ricsha coolie' gave evidence, both deposing to witnessing the assault. After he was assaulted the Captain went back into the office and the men were arrested.

Prisoners, who alleged that the Captain had assaulted them first, had no witnesses. They wanted to call the man who was with them, named Marries, but it was stated that he was on board.

Inspector Matheson said every facility had been given them to call whatever evidence they wished, but they told him they did not want any.

His Worship in sentencing them to a week's imprisonment each, with hard labour, reminded them that had the assault been committed on board ship the punishment would have been much more severe.

26th August.

R. v. HARVEY.

Arthur Harvey, an old offender of no fixed abode, and out of employment, was charged with being drunk and incapable in a ricsa in Broadway on Thursday night.

Native Constable 349 stated that at half-past nine on Thursday evening he found the prisoner asleep in a ricsa in Whangpoo Road. He was very drunk and unable to say where he wanted to go. He got him as far as Broadway and then had to take him into custody.

Prisoner, who pleaded guilty but made no defence, had been seven times previously before the Court.

His Worship imposed a penalty of \$5 or a week's imprisonment in default.

27th August.

R. v. HARVEY.

Arthur Harvey, out of employment, was charged with drunkenness in the Public Garden on Friday night. Prisoner was found by a native constable asleep and incapable on a bench.

Prisoner who pleaded guilty has been many times previously convicted and was only before His Worship on a similar charge the previous day.

He was fined \$20 or a fortnight's imprisonment in default of payment.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 22nd August.

Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General.

U. S. PEOPLE v. BARTMAN.

Charles Hartman, a seaman belonging to the *Paul Revere*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Broadway on the previous night.

Prisoner admitted the offence. Inspector Ramsay said he did not wish to press the charge, and His Honour fined the prisoner \$5, and ordered him to be put on board his ship and not to be allowed ashore for ten days.

26th August.

U. S. PEOPLE v. CALLOW.

Robert Callow, a seaman belonging to the sailing vessel *Paul Revere*, was charged with refusing duty.

After hearing evidence in support of the charge, His Honour sentenced the prisoner to undergo a week's imprisonment.

IN THE MIXED COURT.

Mr. Cheng, (Mixed Court Magistrate) and Mr. F. S. A. Bourne (British Assessor) were occupied the whole of yesterday afternoon in the disposal of a number of *nisi prius* and other cases of more or less public interest. A well-dressed native appeared at the instance of Mr. E. E. Porter, Manager of the China and Japan Telephone Company, to answer a charge of absconding from the service of the Company and breaking a contract which he had undertaken to fulfil. The man was employed as an operator in the Call Office but without giving the least notice absented himself. His action caused the greatest inconvenience in the office. Mr. Porter sent after him but his mother and the friends with whom he lived could not say where he was or why he had left work. He now told the Court that he was too ill to attend to his duties. The Magistrate said he should have sent word that he was unfit for duty. Mr. Porter in reply to Mr. Bourne said the Company no longer required his services. He was ordered to forfeit a month's wages.

Mr. J. C. Hanson made an application for judgment against a Chinese for an amount aggregating some four or five thousand dollars for breach of contract. The action arose out of the sale of certain shares, defendant having broken the contracts he had signed. It was understood that the claim was not disputed, but owing to a little informality the case was ordered to stand over for a week.

A case of a very complicated nature was then taken in which Mr. S. B. Bhala, an Indian merchant, was the plaintiff and Ho San-kai was the defendant who appeared in custody.

The parties became associated in Hongkong where both were engaged in business. The defendant went in for some fairly extensive land speculations in respect of which plaintiff advanced large sums of money. He subsequently absconded and remained in hiding for some time in Canton. A short time ago he came up to Shanghai and commenced in some sort of business under the name of Ho San-kai. Plaintiff got to hear of his presence here and at once came to Shanghai and instituted these proceedings. Mr. Nelson now represented plaintiff who, it was stated, had already wiped out a debt of the defendant's for six thousand dollars. An arrangement had been sought to be arrived at whereby the defendant should pay the sum of \$500 down and \$5,000 in the course of a year. Plaintiff was willing to dissolve his claim (which he said was something like \$17,000) if this

agreement was kept, but in the event of its not being kept the whole debt was to be revived. An agreement had been drawn up to this effect when defendant proposed the immediate payment of \$250 which he had and the payment of \$5,000 in a year, and offered the security of a man named Geddes. The plaintiff however refused the security and complained of the shuffling conduct of the defendant. After some considerable argument defendant was released for a week to enable him to raise the balance of \$250, where with to pay the \$500 down, he agreeing to the arrangement made by the plaintiff as to the other part of the contract. Mr. Bourne told him that in the event of his not paying the \$500 by that day week he should probably have to ask the magistrate to hand him over to the Municipal Police.

A Sikh sued a native for \$30. He lent the money to the defendant, the consideration being a bottle of milk *per diem* interest. It appeared that the defendant had carried out this arrangement for quite a long time and suggested a compromise. In the result judgment was entered for the plaintiff for \$15.

THE BOTTOM PRINCIPLE.

Nothing "merely happens so." Always keep that fact where you can see it. Whatsoever comes to pass has an adequate cause right behind it. I don't say this as though it were a new discovery. Not a bit. It is the bottom principle of all knowledge. But we are apt to forget it—that's the point: we forget it, and so have a lot of trouble there's no need to have.

Here is Miss Esther May, whom we are glad to hear from, and to know. In the matters set forth in her short letter she speaks, not for herself only, but for two-thirds of the women in England.

"In July, 1890," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, which left me in a weak, exhausted condition. I felt languid and tired. Everything was a trouble to me. The good appetite that is natural to me was gone; and when I did take a little food it gave me a dreadful pain in the chest. There was also a strange sensation in my stomach. I felt as if I had eaten too much when perhaps I had scarcely eaten anything."

"Then, after a time, I began to have a dry, hacking cough, and to break out in cold, clammy sweats. Not very long afterwards my ankles began to puff up and swell, so that when I stood on my feet it was very painful. "I gradually got worse, and worse. The medicines given me by the doctors seemed to have no effect. I lost flesh, like one in consumption, and I feared I should never be any better."

"In March, 1893, a gentleman told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and said he believed it would help me. Although I had no faith in it I sent for the Syrup and began taking it. One bottle relieved me and gave me some appetite. I ate and enjoyed my food as I had not done for years. I gained strength every day."

"I am now as healthy and hearty as I ever was in my life, and I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) Esther May, Buckingham Road, Northfleet, Kent, September 8th, 1893."

"In the Spring of 1887," writes another correspondent, "my wife got into a low state of health. She complained at first of feeling tired and weary and could not do her work as usual. Her mouth tasted badly; she couldn't eat; and she had a deal of pain in her chest and back."

"Later on her legs began to swell, and soon the swelling extended to her body. With all this her strength failed more and more, until she could just go about the house in a feeble fashion, and that was all. No medical treatment did more than to relieve her, as you may say, for the moment."

"This was her condition when Mother Seigel's Syrup first came under our notice. We read of it in a book that was left at our house. After she had taken the Syrup only a few days she was decidedly better. And, to conclude, by a faithful use of the medicine the swelling went down, her appetite came

back, and she was soon as well and strong as ever. Seeing what the Syrup had done for my wife, I began to take it for indigestion and dyspepsia, which had troubled me for years; and it completely cured me. (Signed) J. Heath, Orotava House, Alpha Road, Cambridge, June 15th. 1893."

We were speaking of nothing happening without a cause. The cause of all the suffering of these two women was one and the same—indigestion and dyspepsia. Men have it often enough, but this disease is especially the bane of women—with chronic constipation as one of its worst features. It is the cause of nearly all the ills and ailments they suffer from. Let every woman get the book which Mr. Heath speaks of and learn all about it. They can thus find out what the first symptoms are, and take Mother Seigel's Syrup the very day they appear.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Kuling, on the 22nd of August, 1898, the wife of J. T. GREEN, I.M. Customs, of a son.

At No. 14, Minghong Road, Shanghai, on the 24th of August, 1898, the wife of F. A. M. D'ALMEIDA, of a son.

At Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai, on the 25th of August, 1898, the wife of GUY D. E. BIDWELL, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 25th of August, 1898, the wife of PAUL O'BRIEN TWIGG, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 24th of August, 1898, after a short illness, QUERINA MARIA, the beloved daughter of Achille and Apollonia Carolina DOS SANTOS E OLIVEIRA, aged 10 months.

On the 26th of August, 1898, at Nagasaki, VALENTINE, the beloved son of HARRY and NELLIE MANNING; aged 11 years.

At Shanghai, on the 28th of August, 1898, JOAO GOLBERTO DE JESUS, aged 39 years.—Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. Mrs. Fitz Gibbon, Misses McKlin, and Kelly, Dr. Paul, Capt. B. Walker, Messrs. D. Graham, C. R. Bennett, W. Middleton, J. W. Whittington, H. C. Manning, F. Dallas, Geo. Lewis, K. Munokata, and S. Watase. For Kobe—Mrs. Botelho and 4 children, Messrs. E. P. Wickham, M. Schwarz, A. Marshall, Yio, K. Nishimura, and Ching Tung-foo. For Yokohama—Messrs. J. L. G. Lamb, C. W. Baird, L. Boisserec, H. G. Stevens, C. L. Anderson, Geo. Knowles, and K. Nakayama.

Per str. *Sagami Maru*, for Foochow—Archdeacon and Misses (2) Wolfe, and Mr. S. Robertson.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Chev. de Wouters. For Chefoo—Mr. Pommayrac.

Per str. *Hsin-yi*, for Tientsin—H. E. Governor Sung, wife and family.

Per str. *Hsinchi*, for Tientsin—Messrs. d'Orival, Cuguin, and Bérard. For Chefoo—Miss Gracie, Messrs. W. Anderson, and W. Staats.

Per str. *Taishun*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield.

Per str. *Kwanglee*, for Canton—H. E. and Mrs. Chong.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. A. J. H. Moule.

Per str. *Hacan*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Wakeford Cox, child and amah, and Mr. Otto Hagemeister.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Miss Bock. Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Lamoni.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Hankow—Mr. Grosjean.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Tientsin—Baron de Wahlborn, and Mr. Heger.

Per str. *Hacan*, for Tientsin—Mrs. Vanderpool, Mr. D. S. Leo, and Dr. Dixon.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Hankow—Mr. Thomas Inglis.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Rev. W. N. Bitton, and Mr. G. T. Edkins.

Per str. *Shengking*, for Chefoo—Mr. Dubarry.
Per str. *Hacan*, for Tientsin—Mr. N. S. Collins.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Suljo*, from London—Messrs. N. Gregory and C. W. Galloway. From Bombay—Mr. R. Ratcliffe. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Messrs. T. Inglis and A. Bevington.

Per str. *Ernest Simons*, for Marseilles—Mrs. Rosa Walther, Messrs. A. Goedertz, Horatio Murray, E. Laudreat, W. G. Prebble, Bode-nan François, and Merlin Jaques. For Port Said—Mr. Carolina Vlasincha. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Frère. For Hongkong—Mrs. Malon, Messrs. A. Delpon, A. J. Rodrigues, O. M. d'Oliveira, George Stone, Sterling, Grenburge, and G. N. Langford. For Colombo—Mrs. E. Villa, and Mr. F. Bodeau.

Per str. *Preussen*, from Bremen—Messrs. Ed. Rohde, and Ernest Goedecke. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Lien She-shun, Messrs. M. Mittag, W. Grundmann, Franz Reichhardt, Ph. Hemer, Alex. von Spitz, Paul Lorch, H. Magens, Hills, Marke, Walter Busse, Tai Yun-chi and wife, S. Lihai, Chea-shin, and Boch Liu-ming. From Southampton—Mrs. Gray and amah, and Mr. R. H. von Lindholm. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Knappe, Mrs. L. Sanger, Miss B. Xavier, Messrs. J. Moeller, J. W. Kite, Shi Ting-kwong, Chee Wong and family, S. Fet-ch, M. M. Tackey, Yang, S. C. Neumarch, C. E. Broch, J. E. Bauld, Y. Y. W. Yee, and J. C. Silva.

Per str. *Gaelic*, from San Francisco, etc.—Baron G. de Gunzberg and servant, Messrs. C. de Pommayrac, and Captain Housbery.

Per str. *Saiko Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. R. H. Elias and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. Holmes and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Suzuki, Master Haimovitch, Messrs. K. T. Lee, H. W. Andrew, Tang Tsun-lun, Chang Luai, C. H. Churton, W. T. Evans, F. Kuwabara, E. A. Dunning, Sue Yeng, A. Riffin, F. Sugden, F. Salazzi, H. T. Finch, J. Bourke, S. Suda, K. Tatsuno, J. Hagiwara, F. S. Costa, M. Kioomura, T. Miyazaki, and G. Hirayama.

Per str. *Salazie*, from Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Puthot Mrs. Earl, Mrs. Bernardi, Messrs. Sylva, Bessemer, P. Prentzel, Wehrung, Rockstroh J. Butler, and J. Heger, and Dr. Omond. From Kobe—Mrs. Booth and amah, Mrs. Penault and amah, Mrs. Frazer, Rev. Halleck, Messrs. David, Gouda, Langford, and Schimidyn. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Levin, Miss Bock, Mrs. E. Edkins, Messrs. Baudrand, Suc, and Sulliter.

Per str. *Manila*, from Hongkong—Mr. E. K. Chandler.

Per str. *Taishun*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. Bassern.

Per str. *Wenchow*, from Anoy—Mr. Williams.

Per str. *Poyang*, from Hankow—Messrs. G. Kuowles, and C. Buchanan.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Misses Bettinson, and Hopwood, Mrs. S. Boad, Messrs. R. D. Craig, J. Johansen, H. Schultz, and Ke and servant.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Messrs. D. Augon, and Maitton.

Per str. *Chungking*, from Chefoo—Messrs. N. N. Shovlingin, and Welch.

Per str. *Hacan*, from Tientsin—Misses (2) Wallace.

Per str. *Loksang*, from Swatow—Mr. Parsons.

Per str. *Wosang*, from Canton—Mrs. Smithers, Messrs. E. R. Morris, and J. W. Davis.

Per str. *Kingsing*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. Edgell, and W. S. Emens and servant.

Per str. *Suico*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Ohlmer, Miss Kulle, Mr. E. White, and Rev. G. H. Bondfield.

Per str. *Shengking*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. J. Such, Mr. Haimovitch, and Dr. Paul.

Per str. *Anping*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. and Miss Tchong Ki-tong Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Greathouse, Messrs. Chang Bengwan, Michelot, and W. Frahmman, Captain R. P. White, Lieut. A. Welzel.

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Amoy—Messrs. Malcampo and Lin.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Misses Mitchell and Martin, Messrs. McInnis, De Marteau, Drysdale, Shellin, and Moses.

Per str. *Esang*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. A. C. J. Campbell.

Per str. *Fooksang*, from Foochow—Miss Vaughan.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Capt., Mrs. and Miss Whittle. Mr. G. Edkins, and the Rev. W. N. Bittton.

Per str. *Yuenoo*, from Hankow—Messrs. A. B. Hykes, W. H. Poate, G. A. Barnard, S. A. Bonshneff, W. Martin, and F. Maitland.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Dafforg, Messrs. Langlois, and Moorhead.

Per str. *Kalgan*, from Hakodate—Mrs. Maundrell.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. F. S. Saunders, and Rev. A. J. H. Moule.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, from Hankow—Miss E. Lynn.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Chefoo—Mr. R. P. Howard.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.		Thermometer.		Moisture.		Direction.	Initials.
	Atmos.	Barom.	Force.	Dir.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.		
Ang.										
23	29.90	84.5	E.S.E.		3 84.0	79.0	87.0	78.0		C.
24	29.90	85.0	E.		3 84.5	79.0	86.0	78.0		C.
25	29.90	85.0	E.S.E.		3 84.5	79.0	88.0	79.0		R.C.
26	29.87	83.0	N.		2 83.0	77.5	89.0	77.0		"
27	29.88	81.5	N.N.E.		4 81.5	75.0	92.0	76.0		"
28	29.84	84.0	N.N.E.		5 84.0	79.0	85.0	80.0		B.C.
29	29.87	83.5	N.		5 83.5	78.5	86.5	79.0		C.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. cloudy; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 27th August.)

PIECE GOODS.—A further advance in Exchange early in the interval has served to keep the market in the quiet state depicted in our last, the current business being quite unimportant. But for this sudden rise, which appears to be due principally to local causes, there is every reason to believe that a good demand would have ensued, there being an abundance of orders in hand waiting for a more favorable opportunity to buy. Small orders for immediate requirements are being hawked round by the biggest dealers without a blush, retail sales being the order of the day. So much for spot cargo. Some attention is commencing to be paid to goods for the Spring trade, several offers for miscellaneous makes having been submitted to MANCHESTER during the week at low prices, but we do not think many have gone through. A few thousand bales of AMERICAN Sheetings have, however, been booked for December shipment, consisting chiefly of the cheaper makes, at prices which defy competition from MANCHESTER.

Clearances have, for the most part, been remarkably good this week in spite of the high rate of native interest ruling during the greater part, the exception being COREAN cargo, owing to the absence of any steamer on the berth for the last two weeks. From TIENTSIN it is reported that goods are moving off freely and the market in a satisfactory condition for everything but Yarns. NEWCHANG seems to be gradually dropping out of the trade with this and is still suffering from the adverse position of Exchange. A quiet but steady business is being transacted with the RIVER PORTS.

The MANCHESTER market is easier, but still not sufficiently so to make up for the decline here owing to the advance in Exchange, and very few orders have been successfully placed. Considering that Cotton is now 3½d., or within one-sixteenth of a penny under the price it was this time last year, piece goods are inordinately high, especially in face of the bumper crop at present expected in the STATES. Demand for other quarters of the globe must have been particularly good. The AMERICAN markets appear to have a firmer tendency. There is little or nothing available for early shipment. On the third page we give the usual comparative statement of the deliveries of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Drills and Sheetings to the principal Ports of consumption during the first six months of the year, from which it will be seen that the AMERICAN makes are not only more than holding their own in the CHEFOO and TIENTSIN markets but are rapidly gaining ground in HANKOW.

In view of the rapidly accumulating stock here the Local Mills have for the past few weeks given up night work, and are now not producing more than enough to supply the daily consumptive requirements. This is without doubt a very wise step, and will give them a chance of moving their heavy stocks, which cannot be less than 40,000 bales, before the inevitable slump in Cotton takes place. The present price of the staple is £14.00 for best machine ginned, but good seed Cotton can be bought cheaper than that. The market for all Spinnings is in a demoralised state and it will be some time before profitable sales can be made.

The report that the German Mail intends to run a fortnightly service from this port to Europe, from the beginning of next year, would seem to revive the hope that the old Friday mail day, so suitable in every way to this trade, may again be reverted to. It is the intention that these steamers be despatched Saturday mornings, so that if the French mail, which was only changed to Tuesday to suit the red tape of the General Post Office in London, will resume the old day for its departure, an efficient weekly service, that is not hampered with regulations as to the exact time the steamers are to remain in each port, can be maintained without the aid of the English mails, who are bound down by contract for several years ahead to their present dates.

Grey Shirtings.—8-4-lbs.—Although the demand is far from good this make has received more attention than any other during the week, the sales reported amounting to some 12,000 pieces, as follows:—*Boy and Melon* £1.82½, *Red Pheasant* £2.05 net, *Red Joss* £2.15, *Blue Bell XX* £2.25 and *Red Tea Pot* £2.31. The market is about five candareens lower for the month, but if Exchange holds these prices will not be maintained. Auction results were anywhere from two to five candareens below the previous sales.

Light Weights.—Privately a small sale of 7-lbs. *Galloping Horse* has been made at £1.53. At auction 6-lbs. were four and 7-lbs. four to seven candareens lower at the sale on 25th inst.

Heavy Weights.—Sales of 6,750 pieces are reported, comprising *Red Butterfly* at £2.60, *Horse Head* at £2.62½ and *Blue Dragon* and *7 Boys* at £2.65. At the *Euro* sale prices were not more than 1% lower, but at the Auction next day prices were as much as three per cent below those of the week before, however, that scarcely represents the real market.

12-lbs., 36-inch.—Only one sale is published, namely: 2,400 pieces *Man and Tiger* at £3.10. Auction prices were very irregular, but not altogether disappointing.

White Shirtings.—The enquiry is still very light and seems to be confined to 64-reeds, of which small lots of the following chops have been placed:—*Red Two Stag* £2.25, *Red Bear* £2.30/35 and *Blue Stag* £2.52½ less 1 per cent. A fair parcel of a fine cloth has been indented for on private terms. Prices at Auction went four candareens lower for 64-reeds, the better makes selling most irregularly, in some cases as much as a mace and a half down.

T-Cloths.—Small sales of 32-inch *Two Horse* at £1.36 and *Boy and Gong* at £1.42½ is all the business we hear of privately. At the public sales 36-inch were decidedly weak, but 32-inch were only slightly lower.

Jeans, Drills and Sheetings.—In the first named the small Auction lots went without any material change. In *Drills* a sale of 1,800 pieces *Blue Swan* at £2.72½ represents the ENGLISH makes and 1,500 pieces *Pagoda* at £2.95 the AMERICAN. In *Sheetings* 1,000 pieces *Two Buffalo Head* at £2.70 is the only sale of ENGLISH, no spot sales of AMERICAN having taken place, and only some 3,000 bales for next year's arrival. Clearances continue on a large scale, but we scarcely think it is all for immediate shipment, as holders find scarcely any enquiry.

Fancy Goods have been practically at a standstill.

Woolens.—The private demand has subsided, the market being decidedly lower. Auction prices were lower all round, especially for CAMLETS at the *Yuen Fong* sale.

Cotton Yarn.—The market seems to be utterly demoralized for all Spinnings. We do not hear of any private sales of ENGLISH but native holders seem anxious to quit and are smashing them off.

Indian.—The bottom has fallen out of the market and there has been a regular slump in prices this week. Sales are reported of 1,330 bales at prices that shew a decline of at least two taels all round during the interval. Buying has been entirely for the Northern Ports, as follows:—

No. 10s., 675 bales—*Malakshami*, 5 Old Man, *Blue Ticket* £50.00, *Hongkong Mill* £52.00, *Anglo-Indian*, Mule £55.00/53.00, *Jamshed Mule* £55.50/53.50, *China Mill* £54.25, *Imperial* £55.00/54.25, *Hope Mill* £56.50/54.50, *Tea Carrier* £58.75/56.25 and *Howard and Bullough* £56.50.

No. 12s., 135 bales—*David Mill* £59.00 and *Bombay Cotton* Mule £59.50.

No. 16s., 155 bales—*Gooserie* £57.50, *Bombay National* £63.25 and *E. D. Sassoon's Dragon* £65.25.

No. 20s., 365 bales—*Empress Spinning* £66.50/66.25, *Anglo Indian*, Mule £66.50, do. Ring £67.00, *Motilall Pitty* and *Ripon Mule* £67.25, *Tea Carrier* £68.50/67.50, *Star of India*, Ring and *China Mill* £68.00.

The *Sulley* brought up only a moderate quantity, 2,945 bales.

Japanese.—These participate in the general decline and are equally difficult to move. Prices are two taels lower, the following sales being reported:—

No. 16s., 300 bales—*Wheel* £65.25 and *Gold Elephant* £66.50/66.00.

No. 20s., 145 bales—*Peacock* £67.00, *Seven Stars* £67.50 and *Butterfly and Flower* £68.50.

Local.—Some fairly large sales are reported to have been made during the week at a smart drop in prices, but so far very little impression has been made on the heavy stock, which is estimated at fully 40,000 bales. It is said that No. 14's are selling at from £63.00 to 64.50 for unpacked bales for the various Mills Spinnings and seem to comprise the bulk of the sales. Other counts do not appear to be wanted, 500 bales *Dragon and Phoenix* No. 10's only realising £56.00 and 120 bales No. 20's of the same chop only £66.00, both packed and duty paid.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s Report of 29th August:—The past week has been a very dull one in all business lines alike, no transactions of any importance being reported. While there has been a more than usually large crop of political rumours, there has been no definite news in any way confirming them. Particulars are to hand of the occupation of Manila by the Americans before the notice of the signing of peace had reached there, thus adding another problem to the many to be solved in the East. British merchants are hoping for great things from the coming visit of Lord Charles Beresford, under the auspices of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, shortly expected.

METALS.—During the week this branch of business has been almost an entire blank, absolutely no sales being reported. Although home prices have weakened slightly owing to the continued lack of demand, there has been no response at this end, no reasonable offers being forthcoming. This is caused in a great degree, we think, by the large stocks in hand and on the way. Of Nailrods, Bar and Flat Iron there are between ten and eleven thousand tons at present in Shanghai, of which about 8,000 tons are Nailrods. Of Old Iron between 16,000 and 17,000 tons are held here, the heaviest stocks being in Horse-shoes and Steel Plate Cuttings. With these large holdings and further large quantities under way, and the very smallest modicum of demand for export and local consumption, the present stress is easily understandable.

SUNDRIES.—Though there has been a small business put through, these lines have also been unusually dull, what little business has been done being at terms unsatisfactory to importers. A new feature of the market is the present demand for Berlin Wool, of which some four or five hundred cases has been ordered during the past few weeks. The following business has been reported:—3,000 cases Soap, 20 and 24 bars at £1.87½ to £1.90, 500 cases Candles, 9 oz. at £1.85, 200 cases each 100 bales, Berlin Wool at £90 to £92.50, 150 cases Llama Braid, 24/45 at £0.28 to £0.29, 30 cases Hair Pins at £20 to £21, 25 cases Handkerchiefs, 200 doz., 17/17 at £0.42½.

Kerosene Oil.—Business has been done in Batoum, Horse chop at £1.40 less 2 per cent. A fair business has also been done in Devoe's at £1.50 to £1.51. Market quiet, but closing easier.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) ₹575, (old) ₹625/670; Patna (new) ₹555; Benares (new) ₹542.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 27th inst.:—

According to the latest wires the London market was quiet with a firm tendency. Gold Kilings remain unchanged in Lyons at Fcs. 27.

RAW SILK.—We have had an extremely quiet week, and transactions are on a very small scale; a few bales of Gold Kilings, quoted below, were sold by speculators.

YELLOW SILK.—A fair business has been done, as holders have made some concessions in price; settlements are about 300 bales.

ARRIVALS, as per Customs Returns, 20th to 26th August, [are: 1,508 bales White, 231 bales Yellow, and 86 bales Wild Silks.

RE-REELS AND FILATURES.—Nothing doing.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 667 bales to the Continent, 483 bales to America, and 36 bales to England.

WILD SILKS.—Settlements are chiefly in Tussah Raws.

WASTE SILKS.—Business has been on a moderate scale, and we have to report the following:—

300 piculs Curlies, No. 2 and 3@ Tls. 35/36 and Tls. 25/26 respectively.

200 „ Kinyuen Crapaud (whole bales)@ Tls. 26

75 „ Hankow Frisonnets (whole bales)@ Tls. 21½

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/8½ and Fcs. 3.41. Freight Tls. 7.80 per bale.

	Tls. per pic.	Sdg. per lb.	Fcs. per kilo		Tls. per pic.	Sdg. per lb.	Fcs. per kilo
TSATLEES.—Gold Killing	455	10/7½	29.40	YELLOW SILK.—Wongchow 1	282½	6/8½	18.60
YELLOW SILK.—Tungloh	350	8/3	22.85	„ Fooyung 3	255	6/1½	16.90
„ Meeyang	357½	8/5	23.30	„ Szechong 1	222½ a 225 5/4½ a 5/5	14.85 a 15.00	
„ Mienchew	347½ a 357½	8/2½ a 8/5	22.70 a 23.30	WILD SILK.—Tussah Raw	175	4/3½	11.90

	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Settlements for this mail	500	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,200	1,000 bales.
„ „ season in- cluding forward contracts }	24,500	25,500	10,000	32,500	18,500	21,000 „
Stocks	8,300	9,000	12,500	18,000	11,300	17,000 „
Total Arrivals, including Steam Filatures ..	32,000	34,500	22,500	44,500	29,800	38,000 „

§ Including 2,150 bales old Silk.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export of Steam Filatures, pls.	36	667	703	483	...	...	1,186 bales.
Export White Silk in Bales of 80 catties }	1,388	15,493	16,881	737	389	133	18,140 „
„ Yellow Silk in piculs...	15	365	380	...	731	111	1,222 „
„ Wild „ „ „	...	2,243	2,243	75	7	41	2,366 „
Total	1,439	18,768	20,207	1,295	1,127	285	22,914 „
Against in 1897-98	725	17,300	18,025	2,139	1,817	374	22,355 „
„ 1896-97	739	6,928	7,667	304	415	567	8,953 „
„ 1895-96	550	18,905	19,455	2,744	2,414	681	15,294 „
„ 1894-95	1,185	9,528	10,713	1,117	2,115	540	14,485 „
„ 1893-94	1,745	14,568	16,313	484	2,851	486	20,134 „
„ 1892-93	1,446	23,793	25,239	989	1,538	607	28,373 „
Export Waste Silk	2,017	5,751	7,768	15	10	142	7,935 piculs
Against in 1897-98	2,233	3,240	5,473	...	...	407	5,880 „
„ 1896-97	1,321	2,057	3,378	594	1	29	4,002 „
„ 1895-96	3,323	7,034	10,357	1,353	...	430	12,140 „
Export Cocoons	...	1,058	1,058	7	...	292	1,357 „
Against in 1897-98	17	418	435	...	...	921	1,356 „
„ 1896-97	45	672	717	...	...	917	1,634 „
„ 1895-96	...	1,314	1,314	...	...	481	1,795 „

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.
Also 19 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

„ 299 „ „ „ „ „ Continent.

Tea.—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 27th inst. :—

Our last "printed" Tea market advices were under date 13th instant.

At Hankow a strong demand continues for all Black Teas for shipment via Tientsin, and no stocks are allowed to accumulate. The second crop yield totalled 155,000 half-chests, against 65,000 half-chests last season.

BLACK TEA.—This market shows no signs of life. Supplies are drawn almost entirely from the Kiukiang districts and the Teas are being held for prices beyond the ideas of buyers. Second crop Keemun are enquired for, but stocks are nearly exhausted. The 2nd crop yield from this district amounts to 6,000 half-chests, against 2,000 half-chests last year.

Settlements reported are:—

Ningchow.....	1,814 half-chest, @ Tls. 18½ to 26½ a picul.
Keemun	787 " " " 18 " 24 "
Hohow.....	178 " " " 18½ " "
Wenchow.....	102 " " " 15 "
Oonam.....	444 " " " 16½ " 17 "
3,325 half-chests.	

Stock, 16,754 half-chests.

GREEN TEA.—The reception of the new crop Teas in London has been worse, if possible, than it was in New York: sales of good Wenchows in London show fully 20% loss, and the lowest prices on record, quality considered.

Pingsueys.—Telegrams have been received that certain shipments of the new crop Pingsueys have been rejected by the United States Inspectors, but it is to be hoped that the Arbitrators will reverse this decision. For purity and fitness for consumption these Teas cannot be excelled even by the choicest productions of China. We fail to see what object can possibly be gained by preventing these pure wholesome Teas from being imported and sold for use. A legislation which calls such abuses into existence is a curse to any people. It is an injustice to the merchant and producer; it is calculated to bring discredit on a necessary and important article of food; and in a minor degree, in countries where duty is levied, it adversely affects the revenue. The whole trouble arises from the insertion of the word "quality" in the Bill, which was not in the original draft, and a more unjustifiable insertion was never made in any Bill relating to food. It makes it impossible for any mortal Inspector to carry out instructions without grievous harm. In any case, what has a Government to do with the "quality" of food which a man chooses to eat or drink, provided always that it is pure and fit for human food? A small business has been done here; but hardly sufficient to make a market. Tea-men are firm holders.

Country Tea.—Attention has been given chiefly to produce from the Moyune districts, but even in these the settlements have been very small considering the quality on offer and the period of the season. Tael prices may be quoted Tls. 2 to 3 lower than at the opening, but a large part of this is lost to buyers by the rise in Exchange and freight. Tienkais have been somewhat neglected, and fair quality has been obtainable at Taels 21 @ 23 a picul. Fychows have been bought down to Tls. 17½ a picul, but do not meet with much demand. Local packs are out of favor.

Hysons.—One parcel of "choicest" Moyune has been settled at Tls. 75 a picul, and the demand for "choice" and "choicest" Teas has been good throughout, though the irregularities in values of settlements have been somewhat astonishing. Under Tls. 35 Teas show better value than was obtainable early in the season.

As to probable production for the season it is difficult to arrive at any estimates worthy of the name, but so far as we can gather from native sources the quantity of Green Tea available for export this season will not fall short of that of last year: this includes the Pingsueys held over from last season, which are slowly finding their way to England. How it will be distributed it is at present impossible to say.

Settlements reported are:—

Pingsuey	3,140 half-chests, @ Tls. 24 a 32¼ a picul.
Moyune.....	5,382 " " " 22 a 24 "
Tienkai	3,693 " " " 21 a 32 "
Fychow	1,746 " " " 17½ a 20½ "
Local packed	1,467 " " " 18 a 24 " Lines Tls. 25½/30.
15,428 half-chests.	

Total settlements from opening of the market to date:—

1898 x 1899.		1897 x 1898.	
Settlements.	Stock.	Settlements.	Stock.
Half-chests.	Half-chests.	Half-chests.	Half-chests.
Pingsuey.....	19,453	48,319	23,586
Moyune	11,323	29,637	
Tienkai	13,814	28,860	7,136
Fychow	7,751	10,603	
Local packed.....	11,538	11,760	1,124
Total.....	63,879	129,179	31,846

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of season to 13th August, 1898.....	7,232,333	575,985
Cleared Aug. 12th, <i>Japan</i> (s.) for London	113,124	193,927
" " 12th, <i>Nestor</i> (s.)	74,935	58,167
" " 15th, <i>Parramatta</i> (s.) .....	.....	9,468
" " 19th, <i>Indrapura</i> (s.) .....	.....	11,233
" " 23rd, <i>Ernest-Simon</i> (s.) .....	.....	25,543
" " 23rd, <i>Prometheus</i> (s.)	67,775	133,960
" " 26th, <i>Borneo</i> (s.)	72,493	92,121
Total to date, 1898	7,560,660	1,100,404
Do. 1897	8,636,162	859,842

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of season to 13th August, 1898.....	3,151,523	1,417,572
Cleared Aug. 10th, <i>Glengyle</i> (s.) for San Francisco	18,996	29,276
" " " " Chicago .....	.....	32,097
" " " " Omaha	19,869	6,427
" " 12th, <i>Olympia</i> (s.) for Hamilton .....	.....	17,184
" " " " Portland .....	.....	4,781
" " " " Toronto .....	.....	16,896
" " " " Chicago	20,740	33,263
" " 12th, <i>Empress of China</i> (s.) for Victoria	8,269	2,533
" " " " Vancouver	2,240	3,712
" " " " Toronto .....	.....	39,215
" " " " Winnipeg	21,077	.....
" " " " Smith's Falls .....	.....	33,432
" " " " London (Ont.) .....	.....	6,731
" " " " Hamilton	35,883	29,001
" " " " Montreal .....	.....	26,061
" " " " New York .....	.....	45,285
" " " " Philadelphia .....	.....	18,495
" " " " Chicago .....	.....	23,718
" " 19th, <i>Indrapura</i> (s.) for New York	190,601	133,902
" " 20th, <i>Sikh</i> (s.) for New York	227,112	249,473
Total to date, 1898	3,696,310	2,169,054
Do. 1897	3,714,571	4,497,215

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA TO RUSSIA DIRECT.

	lbs.
From commencement of season to 13th August, 1898	21,776,036
Total to date, 1898	21,776,036
Do. 1897	19,338,134

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
Total to date, 1898	1,133,213	118,704
Do. 1897	955,482	41,750

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BOMBAY.

From commencement of season to 13th August, 1898	66,135 lbs.
Cleared Aug. 15th, <i>Parramatta</i> (s.)	46,738 "
Total to date, 1898	112,873 lbs.
Do. 1897	285,063 "

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BATOUM.

From commencement of season to 13th August, 1898	580,398 lbs.
Total to date, 1898	580,398 lbs.
Do. 1897	516,785 "

	Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.	Green. lbs.
Export of Tea to Russia via Tientsin, to date, 1898	13,015,472	.....	11,796
" " " " 1897	12,223,726	.....	47,070
Export of Tea to Russian Manchuria to date, 1898	2,588,508	6,816,640	225
" " " " 1897	3,184,992	7,066,628	725

FREIGHTS.—For London.—Rates are £2.2.9 per Bens and Glens, others £2.5s.

For New York via Canal £1.10s.

Tea via Pacific routes 1½ gold cents per lb. gross.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 8d. Banks Bills, 2s. 8d. Banks Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer Fcs. 3.364. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.41½. 6 months' sight, 3.42½. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks, 2.77½, lowest 2.75, highest 2.77½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100 G.\$66½, lowest 66½, highest 66½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 72½, lowest 72½, highest 73½ per \$100. Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 72½, lowest 72½, highest 73½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, 76½, lowest 77, highest 76½ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, 75½, lowest 76, highest 75½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 200½, lowest 199½, highest 202 per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 201, lowest 200, highest 202½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, \$366.00, lowest 366 00, highest 368.00 Silver Bars, \$111.10, lowest 111.10, highest 111.10. Mexican dollars, \$74.15, lowest 74.1, highest 74.5. Carolus dollars, \$92.00, lowest 92.00, highest 92.00. Copper Cash 1,180, lowest 1,180, highest 1,200. Chinese Interest, mace 3.0, lowest 3.0, highest 5.0. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 27½ a ¾, lowest 27½, highest 28.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss, Fergusson & Robertson's Circular.)

August.	Bar Silver per oz in London.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER-	NEW	HONG-	YOKO-	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.	KONG.	T/T	T/T Rup.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
23rd.....	27½ ¹¹ / ₁₆	2.7½	2.8	2.7½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.39/3.40	3.39/3.40	2.75	66½	73½	77	199½
24th.....	27½ ²⁸ / ₁₆	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42/3.43	3.42/3.43	2.77½	66½	73	76½	201
25th.....	27½ ¹⁵ / ₁₆	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.41/3.42	3.42/3.43	2.77½	66½	73	76½	201
26th.....	27½ ¹⁵ / ₁₆	2.8	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.41½/42½	3.42/3.43	2.77½	66½	73	76½	201
27th.....	27½ ¹⁵ / ₁₆	2.8	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.41½/42½	3.42/3.43	2.77½	66½	72½	76½	201
9th.....	27½ ⁹ / ₁₆	2.8	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.41/3.42	3.42/3.43	2.77½	66½	72½	76½	200½

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 29th August:—

A little more business was done this week, with but small changes in rates.

BANKS.—*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.* A purchase was made from Hongkong at 203% premium, for delivery on the 31st current. Several lots of shares were placed for the 31st October at 210% premium. Shares are offering for September at 208%, and are wanted for December delivery. The Hongkong quotation is 204 with sellers. The London rate is £46 10s. 'd. ex dividend. *National Bank of China* shares changed hands in Hongkong at \$17, and are offering. Offers are wanted for *Bank of China & Japan*, Ordinary shares, with all the calls paid.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The only business reported on this market is a sale of *Yangtszes* at \$130. In Hongkong, *Unions* were sold at \$212.50 and \$215, *China Traders* at \$63.50 to \$63 and *Cantons* at \$139.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkongs* are offering at \$330, and *Chinas* at \$95, both from Hongkong.

SHIPPING.—*Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat* shares are offering in Hongkong at \$25, *Indo-China S. N.* shares were placed for December at \$42.50. They were offering in Hongkong at \$56 cash. *China Mutual S.N.* shares are enquired for, both Preference and Ordinary.

SUGAR COMPANIES.—*Perak Sugar Cultivation* shares were placed at \$39 cash and \$41 for the 15th November. *China Sugar Refining* shares were offering from Hongkong at \$162 cum the dividend of \$5 due on the 26th instant. *Luxon Sugar Refining* shares were placed at \$41 cash and for December at \$46.

MINING.—*Raub Australian Mining* shares were placed at \$35.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Shares in *S. C. Farnham & Co.* were sold at \$170, and are offering. *Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding & Dock* shares changed hands at \$78. *Hongkong & Whampoa Dock* shares are wanted in Hongkong at 258% premium, cum the dividend and bonus declared. *Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf* shares have been in demand, and were placed at \$117.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares changed hands at \$84.

INDUSTRIAL.—In *Cotton Mill* shares: *Internationals* changed hands at \$90 cash and \$92 for the 31st October, and cash shares are offering, *Laon-Kung-Mow* shares at \$87.50 cash and \$90 for October, and *Yah Loony* shares at \$55, 58.50 and 60. *American Cigarette* shares were sold at \$80 and \$75.

TUGS & CARGO BOATS.—*Shanghai Tug Boat* shares were sold at \$200. *Co-operative Cargo Boat* shares changed hands at \$145.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Shanghai Waterworks* shares are offering at \$294. *Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares changed hands at \$72, and *Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco* shares at \$150 and \$140 cash, \$167.50 for November and \$175 for December. *Hall & Holtz* shares were placed at \$38.50 and are offering, and *Central Stores* shares at \$10.

LOANS.—*Shanghai Municipal 5% Debentures* were sold at \$90.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest	When Payable	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1890	\$20,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.87%	... (a) nom.
Do. 1891	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$100	5½ %	Do.	(g) 5.50%	... (a) \$100.00
Do. 1892	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$100	5 %	Do.	(g) 6.31%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1893	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$100	5½ %	Do.	(g) 5.50%	... (a) \$100.00
Do. 1894	\$105,000.00	\$105,000.00	\$100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$101.00
Do. 1895	\$115,000.00	\$115,000.00	\$100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.98%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1896	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.93%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1897	\$268,000.00	\$268,000.00	\$100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1898	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.83%	... (a) \$102.00
Lyceum Theatre Debentures.....	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$25	4 %	(i) 30 June 1899	...	... \$16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1895 E.	\$635,700.00	\$680,104.00	\$250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) \$250.00
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures, 1890	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	6 %	May & Nov.	(g) 5.76%	... (a) \$102.00
Do. Do. 1892	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	5½ %	June & Dec.	(g) 6.04%	... (a) \$95.00
Do. Do. 1894	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	6 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.80%	... (a) \$102.00
Do. Do. 1896	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	5 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$90.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures '94	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	6 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$101.00
Do. '96	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	5 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.44%	... (a) \$95.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. "	\$400,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.91%	... (a) \$101.00
Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1896	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	7 %	June & Dec.	(g) 7.86%	... (a) \$95.00
Shanghai Gas Co. " 1897	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	5 %	April & Oct.	(g) 5.89%	... (a) \$90.00

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 27th August, 1898, comprised the following Goods:—

	For the week			Previous week			Corresponding week last year.			For the week.			Previous week			Corresponding week last year.		
	22,740	pcs.	against	22,680	pcs.	and	14,965	pcs.		125	pcs.	against	120	pcs.	and	150	pcs.	
Grey Shirtings.....	6,990	"	"	7,240	"	"	5,740	"		Velvets	"	"	"	"	"	54	"	"
White Shirtings.....	1,638	"	"	1,552	"	"	540	"		Velveteens	"	"	1,440	"	"	926	"	"
T-Cloths	390	"	"	240	"	"	75	"		Cotton Italians	"	"	590	"	"	550	"	"
Drills, English	200	"	"	200	"	"	120	"		Camlets	"	"	520	"	"	200	"	"
Jeans	120	"	"	120	"	"	440	"		Long Ellis	"	"	340	"	"	500	"	"
Sheetings	150	"	"	350	"	"		"		Lastings	"	"	684	"	"	468	"	"
Turkey Red										Spanish Stripes	"	"						

At E. Wo, 24th inst.

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—280 pieces; Eagle & Snake, £1.51, Red Lotus £1.54.

8.4-lbs.—2,760 pieces; Man & Gong £1.67½, Black Lotus £1.68½, Black Tea Caddy XX £1.68½, Boy and Melon £1.77½, Red Lion £1.79½, Red Crab £1.82½, Blue Lotus £2.03½, Red Dragon and 6 Women £2.06, Red Bell £2.08, Red 2 Bell £2.09, Red Tea Caddy £2.29½, Blue Tea Caddy DDD £2.33½, Blue 2 Tea Caddy CCC £2.40½, Blue 2 Tea Caddy-Caddy JJJ £2.43½/44½, and Blue 2 Tea Caddy £2.57½.

10-lbs.—1,150 pieces; Blue 2 Ducks £2.25, Black Tea Caddy £2.25½, Blue Lion £2.29½, Green Dragon and 5 Men £2.51½/51½, and Blue Tea Caddy DDD £2.80½/81½.

11-lbs.—150 pieces; Blue Dragon and 7 Boys, £2.81.

12-lbs.—1,080 pieces; Man and Elephant £2.99½, Man and Stork GG £3.15, and Fisher Boat £3.26½.

White Shirtings.—200 pieces; Painted Phoenix BL £2.98½, do. CM £3.13, do. DN £3.21, and House No. 3 £3.06.

White Irishes.—80 pieces; Blue 9 Bats £3.48, Blue 9 Tigers £4.27.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—850 pieces; Man and Gong £1.41, Red Tea Caddy £1.59/59½.

8-lbs.—198 pieces; Blue Dragon and Shield £1.92½, do. and Crown £2.00.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—80 pieces; Tiger and Tree £2.48½/48½.

Drills.—14-lbs.—390 pieces; Bat and Stag £2.78/80, Blue Lion £2.77½.

Velvets, Black.—125 pieces; 22-in. Red Dragon £0.131, White Dragon £0.14½/15.

At Yuen-foong, 25th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—1,000 pieces; Lotus £0.85½.

7-lbs.—2,325 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.49½/50, Blue 4 Sisters £1.54½/54½, and Blue 3 Students £1.64½/65.

8.4-lbs.—6,525 pieces; Blue Junk £1.53½/53½, Green 9 Lions £1.57, House £1.56½/56½, Double Men £1.56½/56½, Blue Britannia £1.70½, Blue 3 Students £1.92½/92½, Blue 4 Sisters £1.92½/93, Blue Double Shield £2.00½, Black Gold 3 Students £2.05½/06, Red 3 Students £2.04½, Red Emperor's Birthday £2.07½, 7 Sisters £2.20½/23, 5 Brothers £2.26½/26½, and 8½-lbs.—300 pieces; 13 Brothers £2.37½/39.

10-lbs.—3,250 pieces; Blue Buffalo £2.44½/45½, Red Britannia £2.42½, Red 3 Students £2.41½/41½, Red Emperor's Birthday £2.58½, Red 4 Sisters £2.57½, and Painted 3 Literati £2.91/91½.

10.12-lbs.—1,350 pieces; Gold Britannia £2.80½/81½, 18 Brothers £3.09½/10½, and Lily £3.14½.

11-lbs.—1,000 pieces; Painted 3 Students £2.83½/84.

12-lbs.—1,320 pieces; China Square £2.79, Nine Lions £2.80½, Soldier £2.86½/86½, and Lily £3.33½.

12.12-lbs.—200 pieces; 9 Old Men £3.45½/45½.

White Shirtings.—6½-lbs.—1,900 pieces; House Bright £1.95½/95½, do. Dull £1.94½, Blue 2 Lighthouse Bright £1.98½, do. Dull £1.95½/95½, and Black Gold 3 Students £2.25½.

2-lbs.—4,890 pieces; White Gold 3 Students £2.44½, Red 2 Sisters, Bright £2.44½, Red 2 Light House Bright £2.45½/46½, do. Dull £2.46½, Red Gold Star, Bright £2.87½, do. Dull £2.90½/91, Red 6 Star, Bright £3.16½/16½, Painted 4 Sisters Bright £3.11½, do. Dull £3.10½/10½, Black Flag Chief £3.11½, Painted Grand Fathers £3.69, Lily £3.66½ and Student £4.08½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—390 pieces; Blue 3 Students £1.37, Red Double Shield £1.64, and Red 3 Students £1.64½.

8-lbs.—200 pieces; Painted 3 Students £2.10½/10½.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—120 pieces; Double Squirrel £2.46½.

Sheetings.—14-lbs.—120 pieces; Old Man Head A. £2.92½.

Black Cotton Italians.—1,470 pieces; Loo Loo Tong £4.05½/07½, Painted 9 Lions £4.30½/32½, Painted 2 Sisters £4.30, Black Flag Chief £4.30½/32½, Students £4.10½/12½, 18 Literati £4.10½/12½, Gold 2 Light House £4.20½/25, 5 Brothers £5.52½/55, and Lily £6.07½/10.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Deliveries of ENGLISH and AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS to the principal Ports of Consumption during the first six months of the last ten years.

Description.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.
DRILLS—English and Dutch—1898.....pieces.	4,916	7,212	21,356	12,110
1897.....	9,376	9,285	50,833	7,448
1896.....	9,280	15,069	24,872	10,320
1895.....	15,851	5,010	50,810	225
1894.....	8,759	8,836	35,573	21,165
1893.....	7,125	10,853	43,540	28,090
1892.....	7,965	13,584	32,351	4,125
1891.....	13,970	19,505	49,249	15,455
1890.....	10,346	19,642	65,957	26,720
1889.....	14,644	15,705	59,539	13,207
DRILLS—American—1898.....pieces.	115,215	51,180	227,925	42,955
1897.....	87,230	48,660	214,273	97,665
1896.....	66,580	30,400	129,030	79,475
1895.....	47,055	10,050	124,827	...
1894.....	38,560	20,715	137,131	67,820
1893.....	21,955	14,755	53,645	38,215
1892.....	42,950	18,010	91,210	68,965
1891.....	38,560	19,790	135,555	100,095
1890.....	32,283	11,655	88,560	59,875
1889.....	23,915	10,488	92,905	26,705
SHEETINGS—English—1898.....pieces.	68,910	14,980	42,295	22,205
1897.....	67,736	29,571	105,483	7,240
1896.....	97,729	32,367	123,323	20,269
1895.....	31,537	8,560	55,470	569
1894.....	33,454	25,960	74,265	22,230
1893.....	55,427	32,740	135,471	40,229
1892.....	61,814	43,794	203,049	27,480
1891.....	58,302	57,370	178,620	38,605
1890.....	57,878	65,920	184,633	31,470
1889.....	66,176	26,153	91,535	3,145
SHEETINGS—American—1898.....pieces.	6,345	241,207	986,865	209,415
1897.....	720	213,165	691,020	265,432
1896.....	100	101,940	433,405	179,485
1895.....	590	59,675	331,341	5,580
1894.....	240	40,635	412,535	173,135
1893.....	560	45,330	224,875	98,790
1892.....	534	77,225	489,915	148,780
1891.....	830	89,365	533,325	214,700
1890.....	160	73,910	460,402	153,960
1889.....	300	31,915	448,365	74,130

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 26th August, 1898, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 192 to 197 both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Pouchow.	Hongkong.	Japan.	Soochow & Hangchow.	Cebu.	Vladivostok.	Locan.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings + ... Pcs.	4,425	220	11,830	1,835	1,815	22,080	19,440	4,200	6,354	720	810	...	500	...	12,150	1350	10,000	380
T-Cloths, 32-in.	700	240	2,020	532	430	2,435	...	3,530	6,050	...	2705	...	...	...	...	635	900	...
" 36-in.	320	...	...	...	155	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
White Shirtings Pcs.	550	300	1,092	673	710	13,136	1650	1,190	11,327	300	150	200	1000	...	250	730	4,000	650
Drills, English & Indian.	30	30	545	210	...	810	...	208	120	...	60	...	...	...	...	3300	300	...
" Dutch Pcs.	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
" American Pcs.	645	120	3,480	1,005	705	7,430	1200	8,010	33,250	4,650	...	...	...	...	150	1005	500	...
Jeans, English & Indian.	600	...	140	130	20	200	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	240	280
" Dutch Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
" American Pcs.	240	...	160	40	...	160	...	60	5,430	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Sheetings, English Pcs.	...	...	1,090	1,520	760	1,910	1380	1,020	380	1,930	...	...	...	...	1,340	4960	400	...
" Indian Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
" American Pcs.	289	...	160	60	120	280	...	16,750	46,995	2,995	...	...	...	...	...	240	600	...
Dyed Shirtings Pcs.	...	...	330	303	...	490	...	80	350	50	...	...	...	...	...	90	299	200
Bro. & Sp. S'tings, D. & W.	...	...	80	...	65	133	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Chintzes Pcs.	...	60	540	180	240	1,292	...	399	213	...	...	418	...	...	...	...	200	...
Printed T-Cloths Pcs.	120	50	1,407	500	270	2,553	298	276	1,221	300	230	...	...	...	60	24	400	...
Printed Twills Pcs.	...	...	240	60	180	920	360	274	780	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Turkey Red Shirtings... ..	155	25	645	170	430	1,135	200	185	895	35	180	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Velvets Pcs.	...	...	...	90	114	360	120	60	70	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Velveteens Pcs.	...	...	48	...	...	...	30	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Handkerchiefs Doz.	...	...	230	520	560	1,100	400	100	2,200	600	...	...	...	...	...	150	3,000	...
Muslins Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Lenos & Balzarines Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcs.	99	30	4,026	123	558	975	2316	603	2,283	1,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
" English Pcs.	...	...	6	...	9	90	27	48	45	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
" Japan Pcs.	87	15	75	294	468	2,532	...	1,676	312	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
" Shanghai Pcs.	36	...	283	...	135	705	117	300	441	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	18	6	6	108	246	276	216	...	672	12	60	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
" Cotton Pcs.	...	...	72	72	20	120	24	24	192	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Medium & Broad Cloths.	...	...	6	40	252	545	84	6	42	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Camlets Pcs.	40	10	10	90	190	410	20	...	330	...	70	20	...	...	98	18	120	...
Long Ellis Pcs.	...	...	150	690	520	795	340	60	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	100	...
Lastings Pcs.	...	...	70	90	140	320	290	80	340	20	...	...	...	...	...	40	80	...
Italian Cloth Pcs.	60	...	30	90	30	1,151	302	60	180	90	...	...	...	...	...	30	140	...
Cotton Lastings & Italian Pcs.	560	50	3,756	1,330	860	7,167	2534	1,590	8,581	930	80	...	...	...	1,147	440	400	...
Plain & Figured Orleans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Cotton Flannels Pcs.	380	...	80	150	967	1,480	300	340	880	200	20	...	...	...	...	40	100	...
" do. Japan Pcs.	...	...	...	115	64	40	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead-in Pigs Pcs.	282	...	1,932	126	483	364	...	504	74	987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron, Nail Rod Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American Cases	3,000	...	11,861	14,700	9,200	16,000	...	23,000	8,550	13,000	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...
" Russian Pcs.	1,700	2,000	1,700	1,000	1,000	21,700	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	4470	...	...	500

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 26th June 1898.

GOODS.	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1898.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1898.	Against last year to same term.	At date Estimated.	Against 26th August, 1897.
Grey Shirtings Pcs.	155,779	3,657,340	4,334,071	65,294	3,265,171	3,430,005	968,178	1,285,624
T-Cloths, 32-in.	20,177	611,359	731,005	5,981	517,305	520,441	223,669	248,914
" 36-in.	1,085	48,297	72,089	160	72,755	79,057	59,282	50,001
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	650	32,050	195,171	...	33,240	266,820	12,458	109,179
White Shirtings Pcs.	37,908	1,246,754	1,310,498	10,952	1,048,288	1,218,855	330,659	559,916
Drills, Eng. & Indian.	5,653	129,600	202,064	4,927	110,318	108,340	54,710	80,322
" Dutch Pcs.	1,740	17,475	...	...	3,300	...	4,585	...
" American Pcs.	62,180	785,942	882,508	101,908	747,729	849,201	368,458	310,770
Jeans, Eng. & Indian Pcs.	2,530	66,685	136,761	750	100,702	130,660	55,890	65,819
" Dutch Pcs.	1,700	24,410	...	...	27,990	...	...	...
" American Pcs.	6,590	53,490	44,285	14,001	59,201	38,000	23,891	4,930
Sheetings, English Pcs.	16,740	463,355	565,367	9,360	384,949	564,147	16,630	96,105
" Indian Pcs.	540	12,780	88,840	...	2,300	21,660	?	5,512
" American Pcs.	68,480	1,797,522	1,672,547	162,272	1,268,887	1,813,623	334,157	1,024,490
Dyed Shirtings Pcs.	2,264	101,409	136,886	874	44,128	122,106	17,654	64,793
Bro. & Spot. S'ts, D. & W.	478	16,222	32,635	100	3,921	29,845	22,210	23,770
Chintzes Pcs.	3,533	117,116	144,657	...	5,903	190,096	24,050	21,220
Printed T-Cloths Pcs.	7,925	538,345	440,055	250	107,914	402,998	222,656	399,780
Printed Twills Pcs.	3,338	68,560	85,521	1,390	17,883	97,533	64,266	134,681
Turkey Red Shirtings... ..	4,555	138,833	170,989	5,725	108,789	93,825	36,496	100,248
Velvets Pcs.	904	11,742	20,578	450	4,759	23,095	14,308	13,059
Velveteens Pcs.	192	6,994	7,706	12	1,334	8,573	11,578	11,461
Handkerchiefs Doz.	6,980	233,214	330,477	8,411	136,237	236,047	136,607	362,599
Muslins Pcs.	3,700	174,558	156,553	...	131,315	144,355	29,305	99,866
Lenos & Balzarines Pcs.	200	73,787	50,594	1,100	69,598	39,544	13,243	12,857
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcs.	12,665	406,894	413,948	24,699	395,616	371,357	118,376	96,074
" English Pcs.	351	18,210	19,843	702	24,458	15,556	8,553	2,340
" Japan Pcs.	5,609	138,316	85,304	6,673	171,791	114,143	31,129	20,024
" Shanghai Pcs.	2,109	15,005	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	1,692	17,358	29,926	300	19,339	23,779	7,376	11,582
" Cotton Pcs.	584	19,237	29,506	...	9,986	27,115	12,338	17,249
Med. & Broad Cloths.	1,195	12,286	14,954	2	7,783	17,789	14,341	13,459
Camlets Pcs.	1,310	22,628	31,907	710	16,374	28,626	11,967	14,320
Long Ellis Pcs.	3,135	31,805	43,344	400	23,620	32,526	41,430	59,970
Lastings Pcs.	1,530	30,947	48,539	440	20,832	58,666	20,616	44,557
Italian Cloth Pcs.	2,063	45,369	62,984	312	38,609	74,389	53,442	67,091
Cotton Lastings & Italian Pcs.	29,425	562,090	669,293	14,546	437,582	916,168	362,235	548,074
Plain & Figured Orleans.	...	260	680	...	1,563	1,240	...	5,235
Cotton Flannels Pcs.	4,937	23,451	28,461	4,500	46,535	17,924	68,679	62,047
" do. Japan Pcs.	239	1,466	2,441	248	1,826	6,920	?	?
Lead-in Pigs Pcs.	...	24,527	47,590	...	28,476	58,706	7,718	4,716
Iron-Nail Rod Pcs.	4,872	97,509	100,796	...	143,848	62,079	61,716	51,608
Kerosine Oil, American Cases	103,831	1,243,490	1,767,651	...	2,128,223	2,120,465	1,056,696	443,149
" Russian Pcs.	32,800	264,788	941,716	...	603,428	1,887,653	?	?

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 29th August, 1898.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVID. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends.	CASH QUOTATION	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.
Banks.												
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$9,000,000	\$376,916 76	30-6-98	*£12	15-8-98	\$24.41	6.41	\$380.52	277.86
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.												
Do. ordinary shares	106,701	£8	£4	.....	£149,481.16	31-12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.
Do. deferred do.	1,105	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.95	£5.50	12.59
National Bank of China, Ltd.	40,453	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.25	12.59
Do. Founders'	3,818	£10	£1	\$109,486.64	\$4,523.23	31-12-97	†\$1.18	1-3-97	\$1.20	.....	nominal	nom.
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00	14.60
Insurance (Marine.)												
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,000.00	\$674,784.53	30-6-97	†\$16	15-10-97	\$14.33	6.51	\$220.00	160.60
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$1,000,000.00	\$351,807.25	30-4-97	†\$5	4-10-97	\$5.00	8.06	\$62.00	45.26
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	\$250,000.00	\$266,252.64	31-12-97	†\$20	29-4-98	\$18.22	10.12	.....	180.00
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00	\$365,858.07	31-12-97	†\$6	23-4-98	\$12.00	9.24	\$130.00	94.90
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,300,000	\$4,276.22	31-12-96	†\$5	13-1-98	\$11.00	8.14	\$135.00	98.55
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$3,220.00	\$249,521.11	31-12-97	†\$2	27-3-96	\$0.67	7.44	\$9.00	6.57
Insurance (Fire.)												
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,046,763.76	\$288,875.16	31-12-97	†\$26	28-2-98	\$19.75	5.98	\$330.00	240.90
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$237,802.90	31-12-97	†\$6.65	28-2-98	\$6.85	7.06	\$97.00	70.81
Shipping.												
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$609,000	\$35,165.16	30-6-98	*\$1.00	2-8-98	\$2.26	8.85	\$25.50	18.61
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	£109,223.44	£1,370.70	31-12-97	†\$3.73	12-7-98	\$2.93	7.23	.....	40.50
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$115,698.14	.....	30-6-97	†\$4.00	27-9-97	\$6.00	10.17	\$59.00	43.07
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	£17,388.10	.....	31-12-97	*3%	31-3-98	\$4.30	5.93	.....	72.50
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	£123,769.17	£1,305.16	31-12-97	†6%	31-3-98	\$4.33	9.64	nom.	nom.
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	.....	.....	.....	†6%	31-3-98	\$2.17	.....	22.50	22.50
Sugar Companies.												
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$7,156.07	31-8-97	†\$2	23-1-96	\$0.67	1.71	.....	39.00
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	26,000	\$100	\$100	\$140,000	\$13,753.31	31-12-97	†\$10	23-3-98	\$6.83	4.27	\$160.00	116.80
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$5,900.31	31-12-97	†\$3	23-3-98	\$2.67	6.41	\$41.00	29.93
Mining.												
Fleridan Con. M. & M.o., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$7154,503.62	31-12-97	None.	.....	none	.....	2.25	4.02
Punjom Mining Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$8	\$5	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	\$5.50	1.17
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.60	3.47
Jebebu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$38,563.71	21-1-98	*5%	15-10-94	\$0.48	10.10	\$4.75	25.55
Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	14/10	none	£2,361.17	31-3-97	†\$0.52	8-8-98	\$0.51	1.45	\$35.00	25.55
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.												
Byrd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.
Byrd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary	7,800	\$100	\$100	\$220,000.00	\$8,585.40	30-4-98	†\$117	29-6-98	\$78.00	7.39	.....	185.00
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	7,500	\$100	\$100	\$275,000	\$18,356.95	30-6-97	†\$12	9-9-97	\$12.67	7.45	.....	170.00
S'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$14,916.64	30-4-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	78.00	200.00
Do. Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326.67	326.67
H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$800,000	\$98,004.50	30-6-98	*16%	22-8-98	\$31.67	7.07	\$447.50	117.00
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	15,100	\$100	\$100	.....	\$16,137.20	31-12-97	†\$3	16-8-98	\$7.75	6.62	.....	42.70
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$9,868.81	31-12-97	†\$1.50	1-8-98	\$2.67	4.56	\$58.50	84.00
Lands.												
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	\$50	\$50	\$200,000.00	\$4,614.61	31-12-97	†\$2.25	18-7-98	\$4.83	5.75	\$68.00	49.64
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$57,856.26	31-12-97	†\$25	7-98	.....	5.88	\$17.50	12.77
Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$30	none	\$164.60	31-12-97	†\$1.00	27-1-98	\$0.87	4.97	8.50	6.20
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000.00	\$934.68	31-12-97	16%	5-3-98	\$0.59	.....	.....	.....
Industrial.												
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$37,574.22	31-12-97	†\$6.00	16-7-98	\$14.41	6.83	.....	211.00
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	35.00
Ewo Cotton Sp. & W. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$2,303.86	31-10-97	†\$3.50	24-11-97	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	7,620	\$100	\$100	.....	\$2,678.69	30-9-97	†\$3.50	8-11-97	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spin-ning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$21,103.37	31-12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	87.50	87.50
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$500	\$500	\$2,366.61	\$469.00	1-2-98	†\$20	.....	.....	.....	475.00	475.00
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	7,500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Shanghai Ice Co.	540	\$100	\$100	\$6,800.00	.....	31-10-97	†\$2	2-1-97	\$9.00	8.04	.....	112.00
Shanghai Rice Mill Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$25	\$25	.....	\$649.65	31-12-97	†\$1.75	7-2-98	.....	.....	25.00	25.00
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$50	1,206.24	.....	31-12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	51.00	51.00
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	75.00
H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.	9,000	\$100	\$70	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	\$45.00	32.85
S'hai Feather Cleaning Co., Ltd.	300	\$500	\$500	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	400.00	400.00
Tugs and Cargo Boats.												
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$75,000	\$780.00	31-12-97	†\$5	21-6-98	\$20	9.75	.....	205.00
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	\$750	\$750	\$75,000.00	\$5,357.28	31-12-97	14%	8-98	\$5.83	8.33	\$70.00	.....
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$125,425.39	\$4,059.45	31-12-97	16%	5-8-98	\$14.67	9.17	.....	160.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$57,152.84	\$2,048.66	31-12-97	15%	5-8-98	\$13.00	8.95	.....	145.00
Miscellaneous.												
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	\$30,000.00	\$8,706.64	31-12-97	†\$5.81	26-7-98	\$14.26	4.85	.....	294.00
Tientien Waterworks Co., Ltd.	575	\$100	\$100	.....	\$15,557.62	30-4-98	†\$3.72	16-3-98	\$6.47	9.00	.....	72.00
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,000	\$20	\$20	\$42,000.00	\$535.06	31-12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	140.00	140.00
Shanghai-Lungkat Tob. Co., Ltd.	3,980	\$100	\$100	.....	\$199,114.02	31-12-96	None.	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.
Do. New issue	4,000	\$100	\$50	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	63.00	63.00
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	.....	\$4,040.09	31-12-97	†10%	23-4-98	\$4.33	6.37	.....	44.53
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,166.77	31-12-97	†4	1-6-98	\$1.33	2.18	\$81.00	28.10
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	6,250	\$20	\$20	\$145,000.00	\$6,031.59	28-2-98	†\$230	4-98	\$3.67	9.53	\$38.50	28.10
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$125,000	\$9,239.01	31-12-97	15%	30-5-98	\$1.00	8.70	\$11.50	8.40
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	8,200	£1	£1	.....	£135.13	31-12-96	None.	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,762.15	30-4-98	†5%	9-7-98	\$0.50	5.88	\$8.50	6.20
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$20	\$20	.....	\$519,083.54	28-2-98	None	.....	.....	.....	\$10.00	7.30

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. § Final dividend for business year. A deficit. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest. (c) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuations. (f) Bonus. (g) Assuming that they run for the full term. (h) On the 31st December last, there were only £110.0 per share paid up, this, with the further calls of £110.0 per share since paid, cover the deficit. (i) Cum the right to the new issue at par. (k) The Accounts are not published. (l) Interest paid to this date. For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73.

J. P. BISSET & Co.